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WEEK ENDING JUNE 10, 1960

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of June 10, 1960

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	65	35	0
HOUSE	280	153	4

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
Federal Education Aid (S 8) (HR 10128)	Reported 3/28/60	Passed 5/26/60	Reported 9/12/59 Passed 2/4/60
Student Disclaimer Affidavit (S 2929)			Reported 5/12/60
Depressed Areas (S 722)	Reported 5/14/59	Passed 5/4/60	Reported 3/18/59 Passed 3/23/59
Civil Rights (HR 8601)	Reported 8/20/59	Passed 3/24/60	Reported 3/30/60 Passed 4/8/60
International Dvpt. Assn. (S 3074) (HR 11001)	Reported 6/8/60		Reported 5/13/60 Passed 6/2/60
Rivers and Harbors (HR 7634)	Reported 6/12/59	Passed 7/16/59	Reported 6/6/60
Emergency Housing (HR 10213)	Reported 3/15/60	Passed 4/28/60	Hearings Completed
Omnibus Housing	Hearings Completed		Hearings Completed
Veterans' Benefits (S 1138) (HR 2258)	Hearings Completed		Reported 7/14/59 Passed 7/21/59
Social Security (HR 12580)	Approved 6/9/60		
Minimum Wage (S 1046, 1967) (HR 4488, 7490)	Hearings Completed		Hearings Completed
Common-Site Picketing (S 2643) (HR 9070)	Reported 4/27/60		
Wheat Bill (S 2759) (HR 12261)	Reported 5/20/60		Passed 6/9/60
Sugar Act Extension (S 3210, 3361) (HR 12311)	Reported 6/6/60		
Mutual Security Program (HR 11510)	Reported 4/7/60	Passed 4/21/60	Reported 4/25/60 Passed 5/2/60
Bond Interest Rates (S 2813) (HR 10590)	Reported 2/29/60		
Corporate, Excise Taxes (HR 12381)	Reported 5/31/60	Passed 6/8/60	
Postal Rate Increase (S 3192) (HR 11140)	Hearings Underway		
Gas Tax Increase			
Regulatory Agency Rules (S 2374) (HR 4800, 6774)	Hearings Underway		Hearings Underway
Clean Elections (S 2436)			Reported 7/23/59 Passed 1/25/60
Federal Pay Raise (HR 9883)	Reported 5/23/60		Hearings Completed
Foreign Investments (S 3251, 3252) (HR 5)	Reported 2/19/60	Passed 5/18/60	
Passports (HR 9069) (S 2287, 2315)	Reported 9/4/59	Passed 9/8/59	Hearings Underway
International Court Powers (S Res 94)	No House Action Needed		Hearings Completed

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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SENATE VOTES FOR U.S. PARTICIPATION IN IDA

The Senate June 2 passed by voice vote a bill (S 3074) authorizing the President to accept membership for the United States in the International Development Assn. S 3074 authorized appropriation of \$320,290,000, without fiscal year limitation, as the U.S. subscription to the Association. The IDA would be managed by officers of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank).

Under a provision designed to facilitate use of U.S.-owned foreign currencies, the bill would allow a duly authorized U.S. agency to provide "loans or other financing" to the Association, without limitation, in addition to the authorized U.S. subscription. An amendment by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.), adopted by a 39-33 roll-call vote, excluded "gifts" from such "loans and other financing", unless specifically authorized by Congress. (For voting, see chart p. 1027)

During debate, Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.) said he had discussed the meaning of "other financing" with the Treasury and was "satisfied what it means is that the United States may place these soft currencies on a certificate of deposit, so to speak," with the IDA. Bush said this would enable the IDA "to conserve its hard currencies, to the extent that it can draw upon the soft currencies which we have on deposit in various countries".

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported S 3074 (S Rept 1349) May 13. (Weekly Report p. 853) The Committee said the IDA would provide a source of long-term loans, at a reasonable rate of interest and repayable in local currencies, to supplement World Bank lending activities; would facilitate the use of U.S.-owned foreign currencies acquired through the sale of agricultural surpluses; and would encourage multilateral participation in loans to underdeveloped areas.

The House Banking and Currency Committee June 8 reported an identical bill (HR 11001--H Rept 1766) without amendment. (Weekly Report p. 982)

DEBATE -- June 2 -- Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- U.S. expansion in the 19th century "depended heavily on development financing from overseas. We must accept a similar entrepreneurial role if our free enterprise system is to compete successfully with Communist methods."

A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), chief sponsor of the IDA -- "The fact that we have failed to find a use for a billion dollars of (foreign) currency indicates how difficult it is for the United States to usefully dispose of the tremendous quantity of such currency which we are earning through sales of agricultural products.... Certainly an international institution staffed by experts from every country of the free world would be more likely to find alternative sources of goods and services which could be purchased with currencies that are not generally convertible."

Williams (Del.) -- "It is proposed under this bill that we confer on an agency of the Government the right to turn over to this international lending agency all or any

part of the foreign currencies which are now or which may at some future date be in their possession.... I think that is going just a little bit too far."

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- S 3074 would permit the U.S. to commit foreign currencies to the IDA "and deposit those funds in banks in foreign countries, for the most part branches of American banks, where it will lie, with no interest being paid to this country, and then be loaned by these branch banks at very high rates of interest. This is...a handout. This is what the bill is without the (Williams) amendment."

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- "We thwart our own objective when we impair the mobility with which we can use the soft currencies."

VETERANS' LIFE INSURANCE

The Senate June 2 passed by voice vote an amended bill (HR 11045) modifying the Government-sponsored life insurance program for veterans. A committee amendment, agreed to on a 75-0 roll-call vote, permitted veterans of World War II and Korea to renew their National Service Life Insurance (NSLI) if they had allowed their policies to lapse following their separation from service or to take out new policies even if they had failed to do so within the specified period after discharge. (For voting, see chart p. 1027)

The Administration and the commercial insurance industry opposed giving veterans a second chance to obtain National Service Life Insurance. The Veterans Administration said enactment of such a proposal would place too great an administrative burden on VA facilities. The insurance companies maintained that the low-cost GI insurance would place commercial insurers at a competitive disadvantage.

Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.), chief sponsor of the insurance proposal, said many veterans could not afford to extend their GI insurance when they were discharged. Others, he said, did not realize the value of insurance at the time, but with added maturity and responsibilities had sought to have their eligibility reinstated. Long pointed out that NSLI was available to World War I veterans for 33 years after the end of the war.

BACKGROUND -- The House version of HR 11045, passed May 2, permitted veterans with NSLI to exchange their old policies for new ones with lower premiums. Benefits under the new policies would be reduced by 50 percent when the policy holder reached age 65.

The Senate Finance Committee approved this provision and added a new section incorporating the Long amendment. The Senate Committee report (S Rept 1485) was filed May 26. (Weekly Report p. 945)

In 1959 the Finance Committee added an amendment to the Veterans' Pension Act of 1959 (PL 86-211) which would have given veterans an additional year in which to apply for NSLI. The amendment was approved by the Senate but was stricken by the Senate-House conference committee. (1959 Almanac p. 296)

Long told the Senate June 2 that he had been assured by House Veterans' Affairs Committee Chairman Olin E. Teague (D Texas) that the House would be permitted to vote on the insurance proposal this year.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 11045:

Permitted NSLI policyholders to exchange their old policies for new ones on which the premium payments would be lowered and would not increase every five years as provided by existing law.

Provided that the value of the new policies would be reduced to one-half the value of the original policies when the policy holder reached 65.

Permitted veterans who were eligible between Oct. 8, 1940 and April 24, 1951 to take out National Service Life Insurance the opportunity to apply for NSLI between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 1961.

SHIP CONSTRUCTION SUBSIDY

The Senate June 7, by a 60-26 roll-call vote, passed and returned to the House an amended bill (HR 10644) to authorize, for two years, an increase from 50 to 55 percent in the ceiling on Government subsidies for domestic merchant marine shipbuilding. The subsidy represents the difference between ship construction costs in the United States and abroad, currently estimated at between 48-52 percent. (For voting, see charts p. 1027, 1030)

The Senate adopted, by an 88-0 roll-call vote, an amendment by John J. Williams (R Del.) to ban free or reduced-rate transportation by Government officials on U.S. flag ships. Williams in May was unsuccessful in an attempt to retain a similar "anti-junket" ban in the Commerce Department appropriations bill (HR 10234). The Senate had accepted his proposal but later bowed to House objections and dropped it. (Weekly Report p. 786)

The Senate June 7 rejected, by a 24-62 roll-call vote, an amendment by Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) providing that when the cost differential exceeded 50 percent the Government would pay only one-half of each additional percent up to the 55 percent ceiling.

Prior to passage, the Senate substituted for the text of HR 10644 the text of its companion bill, S 2584, as amended.

BACKGROUND -- HR 10644 was reported June 1 by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee (H Rept 1715) and passed by voice vote of the House June 6. Committee amendments set both the 55 percent subsidy ceiling and the two-year time limit, whereas the original bill merely removed the 50 percent ceiling.

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee May 24 reported S 2584 (S Rept 1415). (Weekly Report p. 949) Both House and Senate reports noted Commerce Department opposition to the bill on grounds the cost differential was not sufficiently in excess of the ceiling to warrant an increase, but both Committees said the current ceiling violated the parity principle and vessel replacement program underlying the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 10644:

Authorized the Federal Maritime Board to pay a maximum 55 percent cost differential subsidy for merchant marine ship construction under contracts signed within two years after enactment of the bill or on ships with keels laid after June 30, 1959.

Authorized the Board to negotiate on behalf of an applicant to bring the differential within the subsidy

ceiling when it found the differential exceeded the 55 percent limit.

Prohibited the merchant marine from giving Government employees and officials free or reduced-rate transportation, under penalty of fines.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

June 7 -- Williams -- Prohibit free or reduced-rate transportation of U.S. Government employees on merchant marine ships. Roll-call vote, 88-0.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

June 7 -- Lausche -- Limit differential payments over 50 percent to one-half of each additional percent up to the 55 percent ceiling. Roll call, 24-62.

HOUSE DEBATE -- June 6 -- Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.) -- Unless legislation was passed, merchant marine replacement "will come to a standstill".

SENATE DEBATE -- June 6 -- John Marshall Butler (R Md.) -- As of 1960 only 14 ships were being built under the subsidy program and the Commerce Department "frankly admits that this is insufficient to sustain the skills and ship-building capacity...necessary to national defense."

June 7 -- Lausche -- If the difference in costs kept increasing eventually the Government would "practically have to pay the full cost of building the ships".

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- June 6 -- The House by voice vote passed and returned to the Senate an amended bill (S 2618) to permit unsubsidized operators of war-built vessels, except tankers, to trade them in for more modern war-built vessels in the Government reserve fleet during a five-year period following enactment. The bill was passed May 5 by the Senate, and reported May 24 (H Rept 1652) by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee with amendments. (Weekly Report p. 831)

The House and Senate by voice votes passed a bill (HR 10646) to permit merchant marine ship operators to spread depreciation and amortization mortgage charges over 25 years instead of 20 years on postwar built ships. HR 10646 was reported June 2 by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee (H Rept 1744); a similar bill (S 2998) was reported May 23 by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (S Rept 1406).

AID TO EDUCATION BILL

The Senate June 9, by voice vote, agreed to a motion by Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) that the Senate insist upon its version of a bill (S 8) to provide \$1.8 billion in federal aid for school construction and teachers' salaries and request a conference with the House. Senate conferees appointed were Lister Hill (D Ala.), James E. Murray (D Mont.), Pat McNamara (D Mich.), Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas), Clifford P. Case (R N.J.), Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), and Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.). The House May 26 passed a bill (HR 10128) to provide \$1.3 billion for school construction only. (Weekly Report p. 919)

In the House June 9, a motion to send the bill to conference was objected to by a bipartisan group, led by Reps. James C. Davis (D Ga.) and August E. Johansen (R Mich.). The next step was for the bill's sponsors to ask the House Rules Committee to report out a resolution to send the bill to conference.

The two-year Senate bill provided funds for teachers' salaries and higher payments to low-income states; the four-year House program did not, but it included the Powell anti-discrimination amendment.

WHEAT BILL

The Senate June 9, by a 44-36 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the House an amended bill (S 2759) designed to reduce the surplus of wheat without reducing the income of wheat producers.

The bill called for a cut of 20 percent, or 11 million acres, in the Nation's 55 million wheat-producing acres. At the same time, it froze wheat price supports at the existing level of 75 percent of parity.

The Senate agreed to the 75 percent subsidies in lieu of the 80 percent level that had been recommended by the Senate Agriculture Committee May 2. The lower figure was proposed in an amendment by Agriculture Committee Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.), which was adopted 48-34. (For voting, see charts p. 1030-31)

During the debate, Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) said it was his personal opinion that the President would not sign a bill providing supports at 80 percent of parity. That morning he had asked Mr. Eisenhower about rumors he might sign an 80-percent bill, and the President had replied, "I made no such commitment and I gave no such assurance."

In earlier action, the Senate, 32-59, rejected an amendment by Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) to continue the soil bank Conservation Reserve Program for three more years, through 1963, and to permit up to 60 million acres to be placed in the soil bank, compared with 28,620,000 acres currently in it.

A series of four roll-call votes in two hours spelled defeat for an Ellender amendment that would have drastically cut wheat price supports. In the first vote, the Senate, on a 45-41 roll call, agreed to the amendment, proposing to cut national wheat acreage permanently by 20 percent and to continue price supports at 75 percent of parity for the 1961 wheat crop, dropping to 70 percent in 1962 and 65 percent in 1963 and each year thereafter.

Then, with several Democrats who had voted for the amendment switching their votes, the Senate, by a 41-45 roll-call vote, rejected a Holland (D Fla.) motion to table a move to reconsider the action on the amendment. This opened up the possibility of more voting on the amendment. By a 45-42 vote, the Senate next agreed to the motion to reconsider the amendment. Finally, the amendment, on reconsideration, was rejected on a 39-46 roll call.

BACKGROUND -- As reported by the Senate Agriculture Committee May 2 (S Rept 1306), S 2759 set price supports at 80 percent of parity for the 1961, 1962 and 1963 wheat crops, provided for a 20-percent cut in wheat acreage and authorized "payments-in-kind" of Government-held wheat stocks equal to 50 percent of the value of the wheat that would have produced on land withdrawn from production. The aim was to reduce the 1.3 billion bushel wheat surplus. (Weekly Report p. 911)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 2759: Set wheat price supports at 75 percent of parity for the 1961, 1962 and 1963 crops.

Provided for a permanent cut of 20 percent in total wheat acreage, currently about 55 million acres, starting with the 1961 crop.

Authorized payments-in-kind of Government-owned wheat stocks to farmers agreeing to the 20 percent acreage-cutback; the payments-in-kind would be equal to one-half the value of the wheat that would have been produced on the withdrawn land.

Authorized increased payments-in-kind to farmers taking more than 30 percent of their wheat acreage out of production if they used the land for soil and water conservation.

Reduced from 15 to 12 acres the maximum size of wheat farms exempt from marketing quotas and other rules ordinarily applicable to the wheat support program.

Prohibited price support payments for any other commodity produced in 1961, 1962 or 1963 to wheat producers failing to comply with wheat requirements.

Preserved farm wheat acreage history on the land on which no wheat would be planted during the three-year period.

Provided that if the 1961 marketing quotas should be disapproved by more than one-third of the producers voting in a referendum, wheat marketing quotas and acreage allotments would be ended for 1961 and all subsequent years and wheat price supports would be reduced to 50 percent of parity.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 9 -- Ellender -- continue existing price supports at 75 percent of parity, provide 20 percent permanent cut in total wheat acreage and fix payments-in-kind at 50 percent of production potential of withdrawn land for crop years 1961-63. Roll-call vote, 48-34.

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- Strike section authorizing establishment of nine-member Advisory Committee on the Production, Marketing and Utilization of Wheat. Voice vote.

Milton R. Young (R N.D.) -- Prohibit payments-in-kind on acreage voluntarily retired, above the mandatory 20 percent, if this brought total payments-in-kind to more than \$10,000. Voice.

Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- In future wheat referenda, permit only producers who planted more than the acreage-exemption maximum the previous year (12 or 15 acres) to vote. Voice.

John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) -- Permit small producers to plant 12 acres or the maximum acreage under that they planted in any one of five preceding years, instead of three. Voice.

Young -- Permit farmers participating in the Great Plains program to abandon wheat acreage and remain out of wheat production and still not lose wheat acreage history. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 9 -- Hickenlooper -- Extend Conservation Reserve Program through 1963 and expand it to 60 million acres. Roll-call vote, 32-59.

Ellender -- Set wheat price supports at 75 percent of parity for 1961 crop, 70 percent for 1962 and 65 percent for 1963 and subsequent years, provide acreage cuts of 20 percent for 1961 and subsequent crops and 50-percent payments-in-kind for 1961, 1962 and 1963. First accepted, on 45-41 roll call, then reconsidered and rejected on a 39-46 roll call.

Cooper -- Strike from the provision limiting the small producers' exemption to 12 acres the following additional proviso: or the maximum, under 12, they produced in 1958, 1959 or 1960. Standing vote.

Andrew F. Schoepel (R Kan.) -- Strike language permitting Secretary of Agriculture to increase acreage allotments for certain kinds of durum wheat if needed in commercial food products. Voice.

Dirksen -- Reduce payments-in-kind from one-half to one-third the value of the wheat that would have been produced on land withdrawn from production. Voice.

DEBT LIMIT, TAX RATES

The House June 8, by a 223-174 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 12381) to increase the national debt ceiling for one year from its permanent \$285 billion level to \$293 billion, and to extend for one year the current corporate income tax rate, excise tax rates on automobiles, liquor and tobacco, and taxes on local telephone calls and passenger transportation. The bill was considered under a closed rule barring amendments which was adopted by a 204-181 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 1028)

There was strong bipartisan opposition both to continuing current tax rates and to the "gag" rule under which the bill was considered. Congressmen charged that Congress was breaking a promise to the public it had made in passing the Tax Rate Extension Act of 1959, which called for repeal of the telephone tax and a cut in the transportation tax in 1960. (1959 Almanac p. 200) They termed the closed rule "un-American" and an Administration maneuver to prevent any tax cuts.

In the Senate statements from several Senators indicated that the phone and travel taxes would be cut when the bill was considered there.

BACKGROUND -- The House Ways and Means Committee May 31, in reporting HR 12381 (H Rept 1699), said "no assurance was given" in 1959 that tax rates would be reduced in 1960 and that their continuation was needed "under present economic conditions". (Weekly Report p. 943)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 12381, the Public Debt and Tax Rate Extension Act of 1960:

Increased the national debt ceiling for one year, through June 30, 1961, from its permanent \$285 billion level to \$293 billion.

Continued until July 1, 1961 the 52 percent tax rate on corporations and certain mutual insurance companies; the excise rates set by the Revenue Act of 1951 on distilled spirits, beer, wine, cigarettes, passenger cars and auto accessories; the 10 percent tax on passenger transportation; and the 10 percent tax on local telephone service.

DEBATE -- June 8 -- Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) -- The Ways and Means Committee had recommended continuing the taxes not because the President requested it, but because "the circumstances warrant us doing it."

Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) -- Opposed the bill because "we have spent too much and...could immediately arrange our fiscal affairs so as to spend less."

SMALL BUSINESS LOANS

The House June 6, by voice vote, passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 11207) raising the Small Business Administration's authority for regular business loans from \$575 million to \$725 million -- an increase of \$150 million. Minor provisions permitted the SBA to make advance payments for rental of safety deposit boxes in which it kept loan collateral and to report to Congress annually on Dec. 31, instead of twice a year, and struck out a provision of existing law requiring the Attorney General to exercise special surveillance over SBA programs to see if they promoted undue concentrations of economic power. The bill's floor manager, Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas), said the surveillance provision added nothing to the Attorney General's responsibilities and

created the erroneous impression that SBA programs needed special attention.

Patman said the additional authority for loans authorized by HR 11207 was needed to meet increasing applications from business.

BACKGROUND -- Congress in 1958 made the SBA a permanent agency and gave it authority of \$500 million for regular business loans, \$125 million for disaster loans, and \$25 million with which to procure Government contracts and sublet them to small businesses (PL 85-536). A subsequent 1958 law (PL 85-699) created a Small Business Investment Division within the SBA and gave it loan authority of \$250 million. In 1959 Congress increased the SBA's regular business loan revolving fund to \$575 million (PL 86-367). (1958 Almanac p. 257-58; 1959 Almanac p. 276)

HR 11207 was reported (H Rept 1738) unanimously June 2 by the House Banking and Currency Committee, whose Subcommittee No. 3 May 24 held a one-day hearing on the bill. (Weekly Report p. 957)

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

The House June 6, by voice vote and without debate, passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 12052) to extend the Defense Production Act of 1950 for another two years, through June 30, 1962. The Act, last previously extended in 1958 (PL 85-471), gave the President authority to establish priorities for defense contracts, allocate scarce materials and guarantee defense loans. (1958 Almanac p. 77)

HR 12052 was reported (H Rept 1739) June 2 by the House Banking and Currency Committee.

FISHING VESSEL SUBSIDIES

The Senate June 7, by a 59-26 roll-call vote, for the second time agreed to the conference report on a bill (HR 5421 -- H Rept 1589) to provide a three-year, \$7.5 million program of subsidies for construction of fishing vessels. The House June 8 agreed to the report by voice vote, sending the bill to the White House. The measure would provide relief for any segments of the domestic fishing industry threatened by imports -- notably, New England fisheries and the tuna and shrimp industries. (For voting, see chart p. 1030)

BACKGROUND -- Different versions of HR 5421 were passed by the House and Senate in 1959. The Senate May 3 agreed to the conference report by voice vote but later at the request of Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio), reconsidered its action. (Weekly Report p. 831)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the White House, HR 5421:

Authorized for three years a \$2.5 million annual appropriation for fishing vessel construction subsidies, with payments limited to the difference between domestic and foreign construction costs and with the Government limited to paying no more than one-third of the lowest domestic bid; excluded from payments the cost of any defense features, with such costs to be paid by the Defense Department.

Authorized any U.S. citizen to apply for a subsidy and the Secretary of the Interior to grant it when he found that: relief under the escape clause of the 1951 Trade Agreements Act was recommended by the Tariff Commission but denied by the President; there was injury or threatened injury through imports of a fish or shellfish product either

not subject to a trade agreement tariff concession or on the Free List of the 1930 Tariff Act, whether or not subject to a trade agreement tariff concession.

Stipulated that applications would be approved only for vessels that would be suitable for use in a fishery and for defense purposes; aid in development of U.S. fisheries; deliver their full catch only in the U.S.; employ only U.S. residents; be documented under U.S. laws, and be operated by applicants possessing the experience, and resources to maintain them.

Authorized the Maritime Administrator to supervise construction and to submit plans to the Secretary of Defense for suggestions on changes needed to make the vessels suitable as emergency auxiliaries.

Stipulated that construction must be in U.S. shipyards, following competitive bidding.

Directed repayment of subsidies on vessels used in fisheries for which they were not designed.

Stipulated that in the event the U.S. requisitioned or purchased any subsidized vessel, the owner should be paid its current value.

SENATE DEBATE -- June 7 -- Lausche -- The bill was "a manifestation of how the plague of subsidies spreads."

Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- Supported the bill because national policies on tariffs and foreign ships placed "special burdens" on the industry.

HOUSE DEBATE -- June 8 -- Torbert H. Macdonald (D Mass.) -- The domestic fishing industry "has lost economic stature" and some segments faced ruin.

ATOMIC ICEBREAKER

The House June 8 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 4) authorizing \$500,000 for a study of the feasibility of constructing a nuclear-powered icebreaker and authorizing the construction of three conventionally powered icebreakers for the Coast Guard. (1959 Almanac p. 268)

BACKGROUND -- The House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee Aug. 27, 1959 reported HR 4 (H Rept 1057).

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Sept. 1, 1959 voted to defer action on a bill (S 2577) to authorize construction of an atomic icebreaker; a similar bill was vetoed by President Eisenhower Aug. 12, 1958. (1958 Almanac p. 252)

DEBATE -- June 6 -- H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Why spend \$500,000 on a study of feasibility when the House was told two years ago that atomic icebreakers already were practical and feasible?

William S. Mailliard (R Calif.) -- "I think there is a little difference in what we might mean by 'feasibility'...." The Secretary (of the Treasury) should look into the economic and financial feasibility -- not the technical feasibility -- of an atomic icebreaker.

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

The Senate June 7 passed by voice vote an amended bill (S 3102) authorizing \$5 million for expansion of a Commerce Department program to encourage foreign tourists to visit the United States. The expansion was intended to help offset the current balance-of-trade deficit of the United States.

To carry out the program, the bill would establish in the Department an Office of International Travel with a director and staff, to be advised by a Travel Advisory Board of twelve part-time, non-Government personnel.

The Office would encourage more host arrangements and tourist facilities in the United States, coordinate federal travel services, participate in the International Cooperation Administration's technical assistance and economic development programs, and collect and publish travel information.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee May 27 reported S 3102 (S Rept 1493). The Committee said the "imbalance between U.S. foreign travel expenditures and receipts -- \$980 million -- accounted for almost 27 percent of our total balance of payments deficit of \$3.7 billion in 1959."

DEBATE -- June 7 -- Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- Encouraging foreign tourists to visit the United States "tends to create a demand for American-made goods throughout the world, and in this way has a similarly good effect upon our balance of payments".

TREASURY, POST OFFICE FUNDS

The Senate June 6 asked the House for a second conference on the fiscal 1961 appropriation bill (HR 10569 -- H Rept 1665) for the Treasury and Post Office Departments. The action came after the Senate rejected, by a 25-49 roll-call vote, a motion that it agree to a House provision for delivery of mail under Congressional frank addressed to "Occupant" if the Post Office Department extended that privilege to it. The conference report itself was agreed to by voice vote. (For voting, see chart p. 1027)

The House June 9 insisted on the provision and agreed to another conference. The controversial provision had been eliminated from the House-passed bill by the Senate April 25. The House June 1 agreed to the conference report but insisted on retaining the provision. The bill provides a total of \$4,841,914,000 for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and U.S. Tax Court. (Weekly Report p. 705)

Senators in June 6 debate, held that the House provision placed undue pressure on the Postmaster General; they said Senate agreement to the provision would bring "great moral force...on him because we pass on his funds".

FEDERAL PAY

Signatures of a majority of the House (219 Members) were obtained June 3 on a petition to discharge the 9-percent pay raise bill for federal workers (HR 9883) from the House Rules Committee. (For names of the signers of the discharge petition, see p. 1015)

The petition was filed June 2 by Rep. T. Ashton Thompson (D La.) and was vigorously lobbied for by members of the Government Employees' Council (AFL-CIO). (Weekly Report p. 967) Supporters of the petition held the House in session Friday, June 3, until the necessary signatures were obtained; and defeated, on a 77-196 roll-call vote, a motion by Rep. Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) for early adjournment. (For voting, see chart p. 1028)

Under the parliamentary situation, the first date on which the legislation could be called up under the discharge procedure was June 13. Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) June 8 won unanimous consent for the House to consider HR 9883 on June 15.

The last successful discharge petition was in 1957 on a postal workers' pay bill that was later vetoed. (For discussion of the discharge procedure, see Weekly Report p. 165)

CIVIL RIGHTS

Lunch counters in eight Southern cities were desegregated, and desegregation progress was underway in several other cities by June 6, according to a report issued on that date by the Southern Regional Council. The Council, a biracial group working for improved race relations in the South, said "the best promise" for progress lay in small interracial committees of local citizens; at least 30 Southern cities had established such community groups.

In another civil rights development, Attorney General William P. Rogers June 6 announced he had subpoenaed the voting registration records of four more Southern counties. The counties were Clarendon and Hampton, S.C., Sumter, Ala., and Fayette, Ga. Rogers said available statistics showed Clarendon had about 9,279 Negroes of voting age, with only 324 registered in 1958; Hampton had 250 of 4,607 voting-age Negroes registered; Fayette had 25 of 1,255 voting-age Negroes registered; and Sumter had 175 of 8,700 voting-age Negroes registered. (Weekly Report p. 925)

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones June 6 issued a temporary injunction preventing Justice Department examination of voting records in any Alabama county. July 7 was set as the date for a hearing on why a permanent injunction should not be granted.

The Justice Department June 7 filed a suit charging that white citizens' groups and the voting registrar of Bienville Parish, La., had unlawfully removed 560 Negroes from voting lists prior to the 1956 election. The suit, the first filed under the provisions of the 1960 Civil Rights Act, asked for a court injunction against unlawful removal of Negroes from voting lists and, because there allegedly was a "pattern of racial discrimination" in Bienville Parish, called for appointment of a referee to help Negroes there register.

TEAMSTER MONITORS

A U.S. court of appeals in Washington, D.C., June 2 invalidated a March 30 order of Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts removing Lawrence T. Smith as a member of the court-appointed board of monitors overseeing cleanup activities in the Teamsters Union. The effect of the 3-0 ruling was to restore Smith to the three-man monitors' board in place of Terrence F. McShane, whom Letts had appointed April 1 as Smith's successor. (Weekly Report p. 944)

The Court said Letts' procedure in removing Smith had been incorrect. It said Letts should first have issued an order requiring Smith to show why he should not be removed, then have held a hearing and then issued a final order; instead, the court said, Letts had removed Smith in part on the basis of ex parte representations, not revealed to Smith, made by Godfrey P. Schmidt, Smith's predecessor on the board of monitors.

In a second decision, the court, 2-1, stayed a March 14, 1960 order by Letts giving monitor chairman Martin F. O'Donoghue power to supervise alone the work of a law firm (Kirkland, Ellis, Hodson, Chaffetz and Masters) hired by the monitors to conduct legal work for it in Teamster cases. Letts in July 1959 gave the monitors

power to hire the firm; this decision was contested, but on Jan. 7, 1960 a court decision permitted the monitors to use the firm temporarily, pending a final decision. On March 14, 1960 Letts approved a procedure, in effect informally for about a year, under which a majority of the three-man monitors board was required to make substantive decisions about the firm's work, but O'Donoghue was given power by himself to supervise the firm's work in carrying out its activities after substantive decisions had been made. The effect of the court ruling was to require participation of the entire monitors board in supervision of most activities of the law firm.

SUPREME COURT RULINGS

The Supreme Court June 6 upheld, by a 5-3 vote, a provision of the New York Waterfront Commission Act of 1953 which, in effect, bars convicted felons from holding office in waterfront labor unions. The law provided that a union could not collect dues if any of its officers or agents had been convicted of a felony unless he subsequently had been pardoned or given a certificate of good conduct by his parole board. The statute was challenged, in the case of *de Veau v. Braisted*, by an officer of an International Longshoremen's Assn. local, on grounds it conflicted with federal labor statutes and was a violation of the 14th Amendment.

The majority opinion, written by Justice Felix Frankfurter, said Congress in effect approved the Act when it approved a New York-New Jersey waterfront compact in 1953, and had given its express consent to implementing legislation. (1953 Almanac p. 360) The opinion said disqualifying all convicted felons from union office unless there was executive action in their favor "may well be deemed drastic legislation", but "it is not for this court to substitute its judgment for that of Congress and the legislatures of New York and New Jersey regarding the social surgery required by a situation as gangrenous as exposure of the New York waterfront had revealed."

In other actions the Court:

Reversed, 9-0, in the case of *Kreshik v. St. Nicholas Cathedral*, a New York Court of Appeals decision awarding control of St. Nicholas Cathedral in New York City to the Russian Orthodox Church of North America instead of to the officials designated by the Church in the Soviet Union. The Court said it was "strictly a matter of ecclesiastical government" and as such could not be interfered with by a state.

Ruled, 5-4, in the case of *FTC v. Henry Broch & Co.*, that the Robinson-Patman Act was violated when a seller's broker reduced his fee to make possible a sale to a particular buyer at a reduced price. Dissenting Justices Frankfurter, John Marshall Harlan, Charles Evans Whittaker and Potter Stewart held that although a reduced sales price might be a violation, the broker's action, when unknown to the buyer, was not.

Refused in the case of *Wold v. Shoreline School District*, to review a Washington state supreme court decision that constitutional guarantees of religious freedom did not permit members of the Seventh Day Adventist Church in Spiritual Israel to keep their children out of school because their attendance at school would violate sect doctrines.

ROCKEFELLER ASKS REDEFINITION OF GOP STANDS

Following is the text of New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's (R) June 8 statement:

We have come to a time that calls for plain talk. It is a difficult and testing time. It is so for the world -- with the forces of freedom challenged as never before. It is so for the Nation -- with the hope and strength of freedom everywhere reliant upon us. It is so, therefore, for the Republican party -- with the vigor of our own democracy at stake.

The vitality and integrity of the Republican party, at so critical a time as the present, become matters of national concern. Without a two-party system that works with candor and courage, the American republic -- the very processes of democratic government -- cannot work responsibly. Without the Republican party displaying such candor and courage, the two-party system cannot work creatively.

A responsible patriotism thus does not deny -- but does demand -- a responsible partisanship. For the way a party speaks and acts can -- and should -- inspire the way a nation speaks and acts.

I am deeply convinced, and deeply concerned, that those now assuming control of the Republican party have failed to make clear where this party is heading and where it proposes to lead the Nation.

Now is the time to face and weigh these facts. We, as Republicans, have much to give us pride in our history. This history reaches from the principles of a Lincoln to the principles of an Eisenhower. No attack or abuse from any quarter can diminish -- it can only dramatize -- the dignity and the integrity of the leadership that President Eisenhower has given to both Nation and party.

This man who led us to victory over the Nazi menace has steadfastly faced the Communist tyranny in tireless pursuit of a peace. He thus has won a place unique in our age and in the hearts of free men everywhere. As he lays down his burdens, this historic term of service comes to its end.

A new period now begins. It summons new men. New problems demand new ideas, new actions.

Where do they begin? They begin, I believe, with this awareness: We cannot and we must not confuse taking pride in the past with taking measure of the future.

What -- and who -- is this future? It is a host of men and nations, problems and forces, to be ignored or evaded only at deadly peril to our own national life and freedom.

FUTURE PROBLEMS

It is: Nuclear power, either serving to better lives and to defend peoples -- or serving to shatter nations and shake the planet.

It is: The rise of new nations across the earth, either to learn and to enjoy the ways of freedom -- or to suffer and to serve the ways of tyranny.

It is: A great technological revolution changing the lives of all men, for better or for worse, as it is disciplined and directed.

It is: An immensely complex problem of national defense for an exposed America -- a problem either to be resolved by strong action or to be evaded by strong slogans.

It is: The need for the American economy to grow faster -- to prove that freedom will not become static or sterile, but forever be fertile and creative.

It is: The proving by political action (or the disproving by partisan evasion) that we do love and respect the dignity of man -- as we assure civil rights for all our people, education for our young, health for our aged.

The people, confronting these great and basic challenges, look to their political parties. They need an assurance -- and a strategy -- of national purpose for the future. I deeply believe they are asking for this.

They cannot be answered -- by either political party -- with mere petty designs of partisan maneuver. The challenge this poses to the Republican party is made more urgent by the state of the leadership of the Democratic party. This leadership can inspire no citizen with great hope. It has been confused and uncertain. It has seemed to answer -- it has mechanically -- great questions of the future with worn answers from the past.

In all the area of foreign policy, it has contributed little or no force or relevance to even the discussion of foreign affairs -- through eight years of vocal opposition. In all the area of domestic policy, no matter is more critical than civil rights -- and no matter so deeply divides the Democratic party.

These facts do not make the task and the duty of the Republican party more easy. They make this duty more stern and demanding -- for the Nation's sake. I cannot pretend to believe that the Republican party has fully met this duty. I know it is unconventional -- on the political scene -- to mention lacks or lapses in one's own party. But the times we live in are not conventional.

And the scene we must view is not simply one of partisan politics, but the politics -- perhaps the destiny -- of all the world. This is not extreme. It is merely realistic. In this spirit, I am compelled to say two things bluntly.

REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP

One: I find it unreasonable -- in these times -- that the leading Republican candidate for the Presidential nomination has firmly insisted upon making known his program and his policies not before, but only after, nomination by his party.

Two: I find it reasonable -- and urgently necessary -- that the new spokesmen of the Republican party declare now, and not at some later date, precisely what they believe and what they propose, to meet the great matters before the Nation.

I had hoped -- in months past -- that anyone aspiring to lead the party would do precisely this. I have been waiting for this. It has not been done. I can no longer be silent on the fact.

We cannot, as a Nation or as a party, proceed -- nor should anyone presume to ask us to proceed -- to march to meet the future with a banner aloft whose only emblem is a question mark. The duty of this time is no less binding on myself than upon others -- this duty to talk plainly.

In this spirit, I wish to state a number of problems, concrete and crucial, on which the Republican party -- and any of its leaders -- must state their stands.

(1) I believe that the future development of our foreign policy must begin with the fact that our position in the world is dramatically weaker today than 15 years ago, at the end of World War II. The blame for this can be placed on no one party, on no one administration. The fact is that world upheaval, exploited by communism, now challenges America and the West more gravely than at any time in our history.

These facts must be honestly faced. To speak of them is to confess neither weakness nor fear. Strength begins with truth. Future pretenses could damage us far more than past reverses.

We can begin clearly to succeed in the future only as we begin to know clearly where we failed in the past. We, as a people, must act with firmer knowledge of the dynamic nature and aggressive purpose of Communist imperialism.

We must quickly strengthen the forces of freedom and the unity and common effort of free peoples.

(2) I believe our national defense needs great strengthening to meet the physical danger in which America lives. This danger has to be made completely clear to the people whose freedom -- and lives -- are at stake. And this danger is measured by such plain facts as these:

A. Our long-range missiles are not only inferior in number to those at Soviet disposal, but also are dangerously vulnerable to Soviet attack.

B. Our strategic bombers, though reasonably large in number, are concentrated on less than 50 bases, all clearly identified by the Soviets, every one defenseless against a direct missile hit.

C. For all our reliance upon Polaris submarines, not one is operational now, and only two will be operational by the start of 1961.

D. For all the dangers of local aggression, our forces for limited war are inadequate in strength and mobility.

Every one of these facts is fully known to the Soviet Union.

(3) I believe these facts require immediate actions to increase both the strength and the efficiency of our defenses -- including:

A. An additional \$3 billion for immediate defense needs, including additional and improved bombers, airborne alert, more missiles, more Polaris submarines, modernized equipment for our ground forces.

B. A \$500-million program for civil defense.

C. A more flexible and balanced military establishment and doctrine to meet all contingencies, including local aggression.

D. A more tightly organized Department of Defense.

(4) I believe the needs of our defense structure reflect the still wider need of our whole Government structure for an organization adapted to meet modern problems and threats in all their complexity and swiftness. This is essential for effective conduct of both our international relations and our national affairs. This need found instant and sobering proof in the conduct of Government departments during the U-2 incident.

(5) I believe in the urgent need for adequate and formal international inspection and control of arms. Never before in history have nations been armed and able to devastate one another -- in mere minutes. Yet we, as a Nation, have seemed, on occasion, no better prepared to meet this critical and continuing challenge than to confront sudden accident or crisis. Thus one month before the start of the ten-nations disarmament conference in Geneva there simply did not exist a prepared American position.

The machinery of free government can and must be geared to do better than this.

(6) I believe that as our economic strength must match and sustain our military power, we must quicken the growth of the American economy to meet all challenges and needs, domestic and foreign.

This demands raising of sights -- and of effort by both labor and management -- throughout the private economy that is the mainspring of our growth. It further requires that we gear our economic policies and practices to work toward an annual rate of growth of 5 to 6 percent. And these policies will have to include:

A. Revision of tax policies to encourage investment;
B. Elimination of all featherbedding or restrictive practices by labor or management; and

C. Redefinition of our farm program to make low-income farmers more productive members of the economy.

FISCAL INTEGRITY

(7) I believe this economic strength further requires firm discipline upon forces threatening to unleash inflation, weaken defense production, and disrupt our economy. The Administration of President Eisenhower has written a notable record in the field of fiscal integrity. Yet our economy must not be tormented by periodic crises or clashes that invite solution by political pressure or political expediency.

I believe firmly in the democratic process of collective bargaining, and I am firmly opposed to automatic or general use of compulsory arbitration. Yet I believe the President should be given discretionary authority to use compulsory arbitration if an economic conflict reaches the point of clearly endangering the national welfare and if all honest attempts at collective bargaining, mediation and arbitration have been exhausted.

Such a procedure would help avoid the kind of surrender to forces of inflation that marked the long-delayed settlement of the steel strike last year. This settlement carefully postponed until after next election day the cost of its consequences -- a rise in

steel costs of more than \$1 billion annually. For this, the people must pay the price.

(8) I believe we must practice at home such a respect for law and equality as we wish to preach -- and serve -- in the world at large. The record of the Republican party on civil rights is a very creditable one -- certainly on any comparable basis. But no record can claim to be good enough so long as discrimination, segregation, and disenfranchisement persist on almost massive scale.

The Supreme Court has called for respect of the basic laws and principles of our Nation "with all deliberate speed." The deliberateness must not be sabotage. The time has come for progress. And this can come with the summoning of cooperative effort by leaders in communities throughout the Nation.

(9) I believe that, for a Nation traditionally passionate about the need for good and general education, we have seemed singularly slow to assure -- through federal aid to needy areas -- equality of educational opportunity for all. This can be done -- without interfering with local control of education -- by federal aid for school construction and increased federal scholarships.

If the Democratic party has done little or nothing in this area, the fact is no less true that a number of Republican leaders have managed, one way or another, to join with Democrats to block effective action. A whole generation should not be asked to wait much longer. Even a hugely prosperous country cannot afford such investment in purely partisan maneuvering -- with the price paid in citizenship.

(10) I believe that we must meet the growing problem of medical help for the aged. The formula recently proposed by the Administration, while admirable in purpose, is basically unsound from a fiscal viewpoint. It is based largely on a concept of subsidy. It would be both costly and cumbersome to administer. We have a long-established contributory system of social insurance. Its soundness is proven. We should build on it.

These are the serious matters before us.

NATIONAL DEBATE

As we meet and weigh them, we need realize that the very life of our democratic system requires the Republican party to speak and to argue its views with vigor -- but also with responsibility and reason. I accordingly deplore any voices suggesting, by inference or innuendo, that our national unity requires any stifling of debate.

We should remember, too, that one vital sign of our national political health is given not only by full debate between our two parties -- but also by open debate within each of our political parties. Each party itself serves as a forum -- preceding the greater forum that is the national electorate. Real party unity and strength can be based only on honest debate. And in the watching eyes of the people, such debate will be understood as a sign not of disunity but of vitality.

All these specific things I firmly believe. This is not just another election year. The stakes are historically high.

The occasional, or frequent, trappings of a political campaign cannot suffice for either party -- the resounding platitudes, the hollow cliches, the eloquent evasions, the slick slogans.

The time -- I do repeat -- calls for plain talk. The talk must be of specific problems, specific actions, specific purposes.

A century ago, in the shadow of civil war, the Republican party proved itself master of the challenge it met. It must prove itself again -- in no less historic a way.

There remains less than two months before the Republican party assembles in convention to set its course and to choose its leaders. This time must be spent in one way: in placing the facts before the people and in summoning the people to the great endeavors that these facts demand.

This is the way -- the only way -- a living democracy works. The people -- I am convinced -- are ready. The question remains: Is the party ready?

The path of great leadership does not lie along the top of a fence.

It climbs heights.

It speaks truth.

The people want and need one thing above all others: A leadership of clear purpose, candidly proclaimed.

IOWA PRIMARY RESULTS

Attorney General Norman A. Erbe of Boone (R) and Lt. Gov. Edward J. McManus (D) won their parties' nominations for the Iowa governorship in the June 6 primary. With all 2,486 precincts reporting, unofficial totals showed Erbe had 81,898 votes (36.3 percent), state senator Jack Schroeder 75,546 votes (33.5 percent) and ex-Lt. Gov. William H. Nicholas 67,962 votes (30.2 percent). McManus had 74,231 votes (61.8 percent) to 45,830 (38.2 percent) for State Commerce Commissioner Harold Hughes.

Gov. Herschel C. Loveless (D) was unopposed for the Democratic Senatorial nomination and took 116,116 votes, with 2,432 precincts reporting. On the GOP side, none of the six candidates had the required 35 percent of the primary votes, so the Senatorial candidate will be selected by a July 20 state convention. State senator Jack Miller of Sioux City and Dayton Countryman of Nevada led the field but there is no requirement that the Republican convention select its candidate from the primary nominees. (Weekly Report p. 927)

Rep. Ben F. Jensen, the only Congressional incumbent who was opposed, received more than twice as many votes as his opponent, William H. Harbor. In the 2nd and 5th Districts, both usually Republican areas which went Democratic in the 1958 elections, James E. Bromwell, Cedar Rapids attorney, and Floyd M. Burgeson, Des Moines physician won the GOP nominations. C. Edwin Gilmour who lost to Rep. John H. Kyl (R) in a special election Dec. 15, 1959 won a chance to run against Kyl again in the 4th District. (1959 Weekly Report p. 1562)

The Congressional candidates:

District	Democrats	Republicans
1	Walter J. Guenther	*Fred Schwengel
2	*Leonard G. Wolf	James E. Bromwell
3	Edward J. Gallagher Jr.	*H.R. Gross
4	C. Edwin Gilmour	*John H. Kyl
5	*Neal Smith	Floyd M. Burgeson
6	*Merwin Coad	Curtis G. Riehm
7	Duane Orton	*Ben F. Jensen
8	Donald E. O'Brien	*Charles B. Hoeven

*Incumbent

GOP COMMITTEE CHANGES

Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton June 5 announced top national committee staff changes, and said, "From here on in, the tempo of campaign activities and responsibilities will pick up rapidly and we are reshaping the staff structure for maximum staff efficiency and campaign impact." The changes:

L. Richard Guylay of New York and Washington was named director of public relations. Guylay held the same office during the 1956 campaign.

Hal E. Short, of Portland, Ore., present director of public relations, was named Morton's executive assistant. (Weekly Report p. 116)

Albert B. Hermann of New Jersey and Washington, D.C., the present executive director of the committee, was named campaign director. He will manage the special campaign divisions of the national committee.

Morton June 2 announced that Dr. William B. Pendergast of Annapolis, Md., the present associate director of research, would become director of research, succeeding resigning director Dr. Floyd E. McCaffree.

MISSISSIPPI PRIMARY RESULTS

With 1,260 of 1,829 precincts reporting, Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.) was leading his opponent for renomination, Anse Blakeney, former member of the Smith County board of supervisors, by 111,324 votes (94 percent) to 7,079 votes (6 percent) in the June 7 primary. Eastland will face Republican Joe Moore, Pascagoula attorney, in the November elections.

Only two of Mississippi's six Congressmen, all Democrats, had primary opposition. Reps. John Bell Williams and Arthur Winstead won renomination easily, Williams defeating Jackson attorney William Higgs and Winstead beating state representative Milton Case and Mrs. Anse Blakeney. If any Republicans run for the House, they would be nominated by a party convention.

A proposal, opposed by Mississippi labor groups, to make the state's right-to-work law a part of the state constitution was ahead 87,054 votes to 39,118 votes with 1,270 precincts reporting.

The Democratic candidates for Representative:

District	Candidate (all incumbents)
1	Thomas G. Abernethy
2	Jamie L. Whitten
3	Frank E. Smith
4	John Bell Williams
5	Arthur Winstead
6	William M. Colmer

Correction --

Congressional Quarterly carried the date of the Mississippi primary as Aug. 23, with a runoff Sept. 13. There will be no runoff. (Weekly Report p. 565)

MAINE PRIMARY OUTLOOK

Maine holds its Senatorial, gubernatorial and Congressional primary June 20.

Senate -- Sen. Margaret Chase Smith is unopposed for renomination on the Republican ticket and Miss Lucia Cormier of Rumford, minority leader of the state house of representatives, is unopposed in the Democratic primary.

Governor -- Gov. John H. Reed is unopposed in the Republican primary. Rep. Frank M. Coffin (D) is leaving the House to seek the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, and has no primary opposition.

Congress -- The only contests are in the 2nd District. On the Democratic side, John C. Donovan, former professor at Bates College, campaign manager for Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D) in 1958 and administrative assistant to Muskie, is favored over Roger P. Dube, Auburn motel owner who has been unsuccessful in previous tries for the Senate, the House and other offices.

In the Republican primary, the edge is given to Stanley R. Tupper, lawyer and former state representative, who has been waging a vigorous campaign. He is opposed by Roy U. Sinclair of Pittsfield, a former state senator who is backed by most of the Republican organization.

The Congressional candidates, district-by-district:

District	Democrats	Republicans
1	*James C. Oliver	Peter A. Garland
2	John C. Donovan	Stanley R. Tupper
	Roger P. Dube	Roy U. Sinclair
3	David G. Roberts	*Clifford G. McIntire

*Incumbent

MONTANA PRIMARY RESULTS

Rep. Lee Metcalf (D 1st District) triumphed in the hotly contested June 7 Democratic Senatorial primary in Montana. Returns from 925 of 1,080 precincts showed:

Metcalf	39,014	34.8%
Ex-Gov. John W. Bonner (1949-53)	28,625	25.6
Rep. LeRoy H. Anderson (2nd District)	23,235	20.8
John W. Mahan	21,087	18.8

In the Republican Senatorial primary, ex-Rep. Orvin B. Fjare (R 1955-57) won in a field of six candidates. Runners-up were state representative Sumner Gerard and Lima rancher Wayne W. Montgomery. (Weekly Report p. 927)

Governor -- The Democrats chose Lt. Gov. Paul Cannon to make the gubernatorial race. He defeated Jack Toole of Shelby, Mike Kuchera of Billings and three minor candidates in the primary.

With 964 out of 1,080 precincts reporting in the Republican gubernatorial primary, former state GOP chairman Donald G. Nutter had 29,772 votes and ex-Rep. Wesley A. D'Ewart (1944-55) 29,434 votes.

House -- 1st District -- Arnold Olsen of Helena, former state attorney general, won the Democratic nomination over three opponents. In the Republican primary George P. Sarsfield of Butte, running with local organization support, won a narrow victory over Tom Collins of Missoula.

2nd District -- James F. Battin, Billings attorney, was unopposed for the GOP nomination. Great Falls attorney Leo Graybill Jr. defeated four opponents to win the Democratic nomination.

NEW YORK PRIMARY RESULTS

William Fitts Ryan, candidate of an insurgent group opposed to the leadership of Carmine G. DeSapio in the Manhattan County Democratic organization, defeated incumbent Rep. Ludwig Teller in the 20th District Democratic Congressional primary June 7. Ryan's victory, coupled with that of other candidates on the insurgent slate, was interpreted as a major blow to De Sapi's leadership. During the campaign Ryan was aided by ex-Sen. (D 1949-57) and ex-Gov. (1933-42) Herbert H. Lehman and other members of the Committee for Democratic Voters, which is seeking DeSapio's ouster. Following Ryan's victory De Sapi called for unity within the New York Democratic organization, but Lehman replied by suggesting that De Sapi resign as Democratic National Committeeman from New York. Teller, who received the Liberal party nomination without opposition, said he would wage an active campaign as the Liberal nominee.

Incumbent Congressmen were renominated in all other contests. In the 41st District Ralph J. Radwan, brother of ex-Rep. Edmund P. Radwan (R 1951-59), won an upset victory in the Republican primary. He will oppose Rep. Thaddeus J. Dulski (D) in the general election.

Under a New York "no contest, no primary" law, the primary was held only in areas where there was an intra-party contest for some office appearing on the ballot. Balloting for delegates to the national conventions, held simultaneously with the Congressional primary, was not considered significant because the ballot gave no indication of which Presidential candidate a would-be delegate favored. (Weekly Report p. 963.)

An unofficial list of Congressional primary winners:

Democrats	Republicans	Liberals
Districts		
1 Otis G. Pike	*Stuyvesant Wainwright	#Pike
2 John J. Drury	#Steven B. Derounian	#Drury
3 Julius J. Rosen	*Frank J. Becker	#Rosen
4 Bernard J. Helfat	*Seymour Halpern	#Helfat
5 Joseph P. Addabbo	*Albert H. Bosch	A.I. Goldstein
6 *Lester Holtzman	Vincent L. Pitaro	#Holtzman
7 James J. Delaney	Edward V. Lisoski	#Delaney
8 *Victor L. Anfuso	Leon Nadrowski	#Anfuso
9 *Eugene J. Keogh	Herman Sanders	#Keogh
10 *Edna F. Kelly	Jerome P. Schneider	#Kelly
11 *Emmanuel Cellier	Seymour Besunder	#Cellier
12 Hugh L. Carey	*Francis E. Dorn	#Carey
13 Abraham J. Multer	Gus Galli	#Multer
14 *John J. Rooney	Carlo G. Colavito	#Rooney
15 John M. Murphy	*John H. Ray	Timothy W. Costello
16 *Adam C. Powell	Joseph A. Bailey	Mabel Fullér
17 William J. vanden Heuvel	*John V. Lindsay	#vanden Heuvel
18 *Alfred E. Santangelo	Edward A. Bailey	Faustino L. Garcia
19 *Leonard Farbstein	William F. Larkin	#Farbstein
20 William Fitts Ryan	Clarence C. Van Bell	*Ludwig Teller
21 *Herbert Zelenko	Thomas H. Bartzos	#Zelenko
22 *James C. Healey	Dominick A. Fusco	David I. Wells
23 *Jacob H. Gilbert	Benjamin Thornleigh	Nicholas B. Gyory
24 *Charles A. Buckley	Michael R. Cappelli	Murray Koenig*
25 Eugene L. Sugerman	*Paul A. Fino	Bernard Tobacman
26 Phil E. Gilbert Jr.	*Edwin B. Dooley	#Gilbert
27 John R. Harold	*Robert R. Barry	
William D. Carlebach		
28 James E. Trux	*Katharine St. George	#Trux
29 Gore Vidal	*J. Ernest Wharton	#Vidal
30 *Leo W. O'Brien	Irving I. Waxman	#O'Brien
31 Louis E. Wolfe	Carleton J. King	#Wolfe
32 *Samuel S. Stratton	W. Clyde Wright	#Stratton
33 Edward J. Gosier	*Clarence E. Kilburn	Winifred Harberson
34 Edwin L. Slusarczyk	*Alexander Pirnie	#Slusarczyk
35 Jerome M. Wilson	*R. Walter Riehman	Gerard J. Felter
36 Francis J. Souhan	*John Taber	#Souhan
37 Joseph V. Julian	*Howard W. Robison	#Julian
38 Arthur B. Curran	*Jessica McC. Weis	#Curran
39 Henry R. Dutcher Jr.	*Harold C. Ostertag	#Dutcher
40 Mariano A. Lucca	*William E. Miller	Albert J. Taylor
41 *Thaddeus J. Dulski	Ralph J. Radwan	#Dulski
42 Charles J. McCabe	*John R. Pillion	James E. Peck
43 T. Joseph Lynch	*Charles E. Goodell	Elmer Olson

*Incumbent

†Democratic candidate receiving Liberal party endorsement.

‡Primary outcome in doubt.

CALIFORNIA PRIMARY RESULTS

A slate of convention delegates pledged to Vice President Richard M. Nixon, unopposed on the California Republican Presidential primary ballot June 7, received 1,056,705 votes -- 98,517 more than a slate pledged to Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D) in the Democratic primary (returns from 23,988 of 28,783 precincts). Brown was challenged in the Democratic voting by a slate pledged to George H. McLain, head of the California Institute of Social Welfare, a group of about 50,000 persons backing high pension plans. The Brown slate received 958,188 votes; the McLain slate 453,328 votes. Percentages of the total vote: Nixon, 42.8; Brown 38.8; McLain 18.4. Democrats have an approximate 3-2 edge in registered voters in California.

Nixon June 8 said the vote he received provides "great encouragement" for Republican prospects of carrying the state in November. Brown said he was well satisfied with the results. McLain said his showing was a significant protest against Brown by "the little people."

CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARIES

Reps. Clyde Doyle (D) and George A. Kasem (D), the only two incumbent Representatives with primary opposition, both won easy victories.

In the 16th District Republican primary for the seat of retiring Rep. Donald L. Jackson (R), Alphonzo E. Bell Jr., former head of the California state and Los Angeles county Republican committees, defeated Murray Chotiner, once a campaign adviser to Nixon.

The Congressional winners, district-by-district:

District	Democrats	Republicans
1 *Clem Miller		Fred G. Dupuis
2 *Harold T. Johnson		Fredric H. Nagel Jr.
3 *John E. Moss		*William S. Mailliard
4 Phillips S. Davies		Nick Verreos
5 *John F. Shelley		*John F. Baldwin
6 Douglas R. Page		Lewis F. Sherman
7 *Jeffery Cohelan		Robert E. Hannon
8 *George P. Miller		*J. Arthur Younger
9 John D. Kaster		Charles S. Gubser
10 Russell B. Bryan		Clifford B. Bull
11 *John J. McFall		
12 *B.F. Sisk		*Charles M. Teague
13 L. Boyd Finch		G. Ray Arnett
14 *Harlan Hagen		*Gordon L. McDonough
15 †Tom Birch	James E. Campbell Norman H. Martell Emery S. Retty Lloyd W. Taber William H. Ware Jr.	
16 Jerry Pacht		Alphonzo E. Bell Jr.
17 *Cecil R. King		Tom Coffee
18 D. Patrick Ahern		*Craig Hosmer
19 *Che Holifield		Gordon S. McWilliams
20 Gareth W. Sadler		*H. Allen Smith
21 Mrs. Rudd Brown		*Edgar W. Hiestand
22 James C. Corman		Lemoine Blanchard
23 *Clyde Doyle		Emmett A. Schwartz
24 †O.T. Fry	Norman Hass George B. Jones	*Glenard P. Lipscomb

District	Democrats	Republicans
25 *George A. Kasem		John H. Rousselot
26 *James Roosevelt		William E. McIntyre
27 *Harry R. Sheppard		Robert M. Castle
28 Max E. Woods		*James B. Utt
29 *D.S. Saund		Charles H. Jameson
30 Walter Wencke		*Bob Wilson

*Incumbent

†Outcome in doubt

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton June 9 announced the Arrangements Committee for the Republican National convention had selected these convention officials:

Permanent chairman -- House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.). Halleck Jan. 6, 1959 replaced Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) as House Republican leader and now takes over a convention job Martin held five times. (For biography, see 1959 Weekly Report p. 46)

Temporary chairman -- West Va. Gov. Cecil H. Underwood (R). Underwood, 37, has been Governor since 1957. He is unable to succeed himself and is the GOP Senatorial candidate to oppose Sen. Jennings Randolph (D) this fall. Unlike the Democrats, the Republicans since 1952 have separated the jobs of keynote speaker and temporary chairman.

Keynote speaker -- Rep. Water H. Judd (R Minn.). Judd, 61, has been a Member of Congress since 1943. He serves on the House Foreign Affairs Committee. A physician and surgeon, he was a medical missionary in China 1925-31 and 1934-38 and has had a strong interest in Chinese affairs.

Temporary and permanent secretary -- Mrs. Elizabeth E. Heffelfinger. Mrs. Heffelfinger is secretary of the Republican National Committee.

The committee also approved Morton's May 11 selection of Charles H. Percy and Rep. Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.) as chairman and vice chairman, respectively, of the convention's Platform Committee. (Weekly Report p. 839)

JOHNSON HEADQUARTERS

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) June 2 announced the formation of a "Citizens for Johnson National Committee" to work for the Democratic Presidential nomination of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas). Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior (1949-53) for President Truman, is chairman; former vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee India Edwards is co-chairman and John B. Connally, Fort Worth attorney, is executive director. Rayburn said "Our organization will review Senator Johnson's qualifications and achievements with every delegate to the convention. We are confident that once they become fully familiar with his outstanding qualities of leadership they will support him for the nomination."

Chapman June 4 announced these men as vice chairmen: Kentucky Gov. Bert T. Combs (D), Tennessee Gov. Euford Ellington (D), William C. Doherty, president of the National Assn. of Letter Carriers and a member of the executive council of the AFL-CIO, and John P. McGrath and Edwin L. Weisl, both of New York.

IDAHO PRIMARY RESULTS

None of the six candidates for the June 7 Democratic Senatorial primary in Idaho received the 40 percent of the votes required for nomination and the two candidates with the most votes will compete in a runoff June 28. With 868 of 886 precincts reporting, unofficial returns showed the lead men to be state representative Gregg Potvin of American Falls with 16,487 votes and Robert McLaughlin of Mountain Home with 14,623. The winner will face Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R) in November. Dworshak, unopposed, received 43,725 votes. (Weekly Report p. 927)

Rep. Gracie Pfost (D) defeated Leslie T. McCarthy in the 1st District Democratic Congressional primary, the only contested House nomination. Facing Mrs. Pfost in November will be Thomas A. Leupp of Nampa. In the 2nd District, Rep. Hamer H. Budge (R) will be challenged by Ralph R. Harding (D) of Blackfoot.

SCHLESINGER THESIS

The underlying issue in the November elections will be the national values implied by the allocation of national resources, according to Arthur Schlesinger Jr., in a pamphlet, "The Big Decision" distributed May 1960 by the Democratic Advisory Council. The pamphlet, which was privately printed, then distributed by the Council to Democratic party leaders, news media and opinion leaders, was developed from a speech Schlesinger made at the Midwestern Democratic Conference in March. An earlier pamphlet by Schlesinger, "The Shape of National Politics to Come", distributed in the spring of 1959, suggested that there is a cyclical pattern of national government from "positive" to "negative" government. He called the Eisenhower Administration part of a period of "negative" government and presaged that the 1960s would be a period of "positive" government. The thesis later was widely used in Democratic speeches.

Schlesinger's current argument is that the country is "in trouble" because Republican leadership feels that "private spending is always more 'intelligent' and more 'useful' than public spending," and allows the allocation of national resources to be determined by consumer choice. Schlesinger named two objections to this position: a "moral objection ...that the needs of life are to be fulfilled through material opulence"; and a "policy objection...the contemporary American paradox of public poverty in the midst of private plenty." Schlesinger said the U.S. faces a challenge "of obtaining a wiser allocation of resources within the framework of democracy and freedom" and said the federal machinery to accomplish this exists. He proposed an increase in the economic growth rate, but said current living standards and tax allocations and rates were not "sacred". He stated that "the great tradition of American society" has been a concern with people rather than things.

Schlesinger said the Republicans' position on allocation is clear: the party "has always resisted the idea of public investment on principle". He said the position of the Democratic party has been "better" but not "so powerful and determined as it should have been". He suggested that political expediency makes it difficult for professional politicians to carry the lead in this area by themselves. He called upon "men outside politics...the editor, the professor, the writer, the intellectual, the community leader...to till the ground" for the politician.

SOUTH DAKOTA PRIMARY RESULTS

South Dakota held its Presidential, gubernatorial and Congressional primary June 7.

A slate pledged to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) was unopposed on the Democratic Presidential primary ballot. An unpledged slate was unopposed on the Republican side. It is expected to support Vice President Richard M. Nixon. (Weekly Report p. 926)

Governor -- Incumbent Ralph Herseth (D) was unopposed for renomination. The Republican candidate for Governor, also unopposed in the primary, is speaker of the house Archie Gubrud of Alcester.

Senate -- Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R) was unopposed for renomination. Rep. George McGovern (D) won the Democratic nomination without opposition.

House -- 1st District -- State secretary of agriculture Ray Fitzgerald won the Democratic nomination for McGovern's seat. Ben Reifel of Aberdeen defeated two opponents in the Republican primary.

2nd District -- Rep. E.Y. Berry (R) was unopposed in the GOP primary. W.H. (Bill) Raff of Rapid City won the Democratic nomination without opposition.

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATS

The Louisiana Democratic state central committee May 27 adopted a resolution stating that National Committee members were state officers and then ousted Louisiana Democratic National Committeeman Camille F. Gravel Jr. and replaced him with Harry V. Booth, Shreveport attorney and a friend of Gov. Jimmie Davis (D). The state committee had fired Gravel in 1958, allegedly because of his "moderate" stand on civil rights, but the Democratic National Committee said the state committee did not have the power to remove him. Gravel remained a member of the National Committee and April 21 was named co-chairman of the Credentials Committee of the Democratic National Convention. Gravel may appear before the Committee himself since he and Booth both stated they would appear at the convention as Louisiana's National Committeeman. (1958 Weekly Report p. 1523, 1960 Weekly Report p. 721)

The state committee accepted the resignation of Blanche Long, estranged wife of former Gov. Earl K. Long (D 1948-52, 1956-60), as National Committeewoman and named Mrs. Jimmie Davis, wife of the current Governor, as her successor.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

The Democratic National Committee June 7 confirmed these final four advance platform hearings for the 1960 Democratic platform:

June 17 -- Los Angeles, Ambassador Hotel, economics of peace.

June 21 -- New York City, Biltmore Hotel, human rights, tight money policy and opportunities for youth.

June 24 -- Seattle, New Washington Hotel, labor and transportation.

June 27 -- Miami, Biscayne Terrace Hotel, medical care and problems of the aged.

Six platform hearings had previously been held (Weekly Report p. 790): April 28 -- Philadelphia, foreign policy and defense; May 6 -- Minneapolis, farm policy; May 12 -- Detroit, economic growth; May 27 -- Denver, conservation and national resources; May 31 -- St. Louis, urban and suburban problems; June 3 -- Salt Lake City, education.

(For Political Briefs see p. 1007)

Special Report

PERCENTAGE OF CATHOLICS IN THE 50 STATES AND D.C.

Roman Catholics constituted about 23.2 percent of the population of the U.S. at the beginning of 1960, according to Catholic Church membership figures released May 26 by the Official Catholic Directory (P.J. Kenedy & Sons, N.Y.). The chart

below shows the number of Catholics in each state as of Jan. 1, 1960, according to the Directory and the total population of each state as of July 1, 1959, according to Census Bureau estimates.

STATES	ELECTORAL VOTES	POPULATION ESTIMATE JULY 1959	CATHOLIC POPULATION * 1960	PERCENT CATHOLIC	RANK BY PERCENT
ALABAMA	11	3,193,000	107,397 ¹	3.3%	45
ALASKA	3	191,000	29,000	15.2	33
ARIZONA	4	1,233,000	276,000 ⁶	22.4	19
ARKANSAS	8	1,744,000	44,765	2.6	47
CALIFORNIA	32	14,639,000	3,277,400	22.4	18
COLORADO	6	1,682,000	309,358	18.4	25
CONNECTICUT	8	2,415,000	1,138,661 ²	47.1	3
DELAWARE	3	454,000	86,780 ³	19.1	24
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		840,000	174,514 ⁴	20.8	21
FLORIDA	10	4,761,000	466,028	9.8	37
GEORGIA	12	3,838,000	59,652	1.5	49
HAWAII	3	656,000	190,000	29.0	12
IDAHO	4	664,000	42,234	6.4	40
ILLINOIS	27	10,205,000	2,888,031	28.3	13
INDIANA	13	4,638,000	611,415	13.2	34
IOWA	10	2,809,000	435,624	15.5	31
KANSAS	8	2,140,000	278,237	13.0	35
KENTUCKY	10	3,125,000	287,274	9.2	39
LOUISIANA	10	3,166,000	1,085,205	34.3	8
MAINE	5	949,000	256,399	27.0	14
MARYLAND	9	3,031,000	517,246 ^{5,3}	17.1	28
MASSACHUSETTS	16	4,951,000	2,560,493	51.7	2
MICHIGAN	20	7,960,000	1,919,360	24.1	16
MINNESOTA	11	3,399,000	843,543	24.8	
MISSISSIPPI	8	2,185,000	63,803	2.9	46
MISSOURI	13	4,243,000	684,122	16.1	30
MONTANA	4	687,000	152,176	22.1	20
NEBRASKA	6	1,456,000	244,426	16.8	29
NEVADA	3	280,000	49,966	17.8	27
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4	592,000	220,050	37.2	6
NEW JERSEY	16	5,930,000	2,319,155 ^{6,7}	39.1	4
NEW MEXICO	4	879,000	329,511 ^{6,7}	37.5	5
NEW YORK	45	16,495,000	5,789,448 ²	35.1	7
NORTH CAROLINA	14	4,530,000	38,718	0.8	51
NORTH DAKOTA	4	642,000	152,751	23.8	17
OHIO	25	9,700,000	1,981,788	20.4	22
OKLAHOMA	8	2,276,000	97,222	4.3	43
OREGON	6	1,766,000	163,934	9.3	38
PENNSYLVANIA	32	11,323,000	3,470,263	30.6	11
RHODE ISLAND	4	875,000	510,346	58.3	1
SOUTH CAROLINA	8	2,417,000	31,702	1.3	50
SOUTH DAKOTA	4	687,000	125,574	18.3	26
TENNESSEE	11	3,501,000	72,850	2.1	48
TEXAS	24	9,513,000	1,848,176 ⁷	19.4	23
UTAH	4	880,000	40,541	4.6	42
VERMONT	3	372,000	121,121	32.5	9
VIRGINIA	12	3,992,000	167,019 ^{8,3,9}	4.2	44
WASHINGTON	9	2,823,000	345,331	12.2	36
WEST VIRGINIA	8	1,965,000	111,146 ^{9,8}	5.6	41
WISCONSIN	12	4,010,000	1,256,147	31.3	10
WYOMING	3	319,000	48,500 ¹⁰	15.2	32
TOTAL	537	176,365,000	40,871,302	23.2	

*Based on diocese figures. Cases where diocesan lines transverse state lines, causing some variation from the actual Catholic membership figures in certain states, are specially footnoted.

1. Diocese of Mobile, Ala., includes Western Florida.

2. Diocese of Norwich, Conn., includes Fishers Island, N.Y.

3. Diocese of Wilmington, Del., includes the Eastern Shores of Maryland and Virginia.

4. Estimated figure.

5. Estimated figure. Including the Eastern Shore, other sources have estimated the Catholic population of Maryland at 19 percent.

6. Diocese of Gallup, N.M. includes part of Arizona.

7. Diocese of El Paso, Texas includes all of Southern New Mexico.

8. Diocese of Richmond, Va., includes Eastern West Virginia.

9. Diocese of Wheeling, W. Va., includes Western tip of Virginia.

10. Diocese of Cheyenne, Wyo., includes all of Yellowstone National Park.

Symington's Experience, Voting Record, Biography Reviewed

Sen. Stuart Symington announced his candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination March 24, earlier than expected, when it appeared he would need strong organization and backing to head off front-runner Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.). His broad experience in business and government has produced a wide following. This Fact Sheet reviews Symington's background, his voting record and his stands on principal issues.

Biography

William Stuart Symington was born June 26, 1901 in Amherst, Mass., where his father was a professor of romance languages at Amherst College. He dropped his first name while serving under the Truman Administration 1945-52. Symington's father was born in Maryland and both his grandfathers served in the Confederate army.

Symington was raised and educated in Baltimore, Md., where his father became a judge in his later years. On graduation from Baltimore City College, a high school, he enlisted in the World War I army at the age of 17. He was commissioned a second lieutenant before he was discharged. After the war Symington went to Yale University, studying there from 1919 to 1923. He did not graduate with his class, however, because of a deficiency in mathematics; he was awarded a B.A. by the university in 1946. During summer vacations he worked as a reporter for the Baltimore Sun.

On March 1, 1924 he married Evelyn Wadsworth, the daughter of the late James W. Wadsworth who served as a U.S. Senator (R 1915-27) and U.S. Representative (R 1933-51) from New York. The two men were friendly and had numerous discussions and arguments on political subjects. Symington has been a Democrat all his life although he voted for Republican Presidential candidate Wendell L.



Willkie in 1940. Symington April 17, 1960 said he voted for Willkie because he opposed a third term for Democratic President Franklin D. Roosevelt; he voted for Roosevelt in 1944.

Mrs. Symington was born July 7, 1903. For four years during their early married life she was a "society singer" in New York City nightclubs. Associates say that the "playboy" tag often attached to Symington resulted in part from his frequent visits to clubs to hear his wife sing.

The Symingtons have two sons, Stuart Jr. (Tim) and James, both of whom speak Russian (at the Senator's suggestion), both veterans and both married. The Symingtons have six grandchildren. The Symington family moved to Missouri in 1939 after Symington had gone there in 1938 for business reasons. They now live in Richmond Heights, a suburb of St. Louis.

The Symingtons are Episcopalians and attend the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C.

Symington is a heavy reader, according to his staff, choosing mainly books on contemporary affairs. Still an active sportsman, with an emphasis on golf, the ambidexterous Symington once was a contestant in the tennis Boy's Nationals. The Symingtons lead an active social life in Washington.

Symington is in good health. His one serious operation was in 1947, a successful sympathectomy (a severing of the sympathetic nerves in the back in order to reduce tensions causing high blood pressure). He does not smoke. He says the way he was able to stop smoking was to dive into the Jamaica surf every time he wanted a cigarette.

After college Symington began a business career which lasted from 1923-45. While working as an iron moulder in an uncle's factory in Rochester, N.Y., he

studied engineering in night school at Mechanic's Institute and took courses from the International Correspondence School. From the mid-twenties until 1945 he served in executive positions in various engineering companies, gradually gaining a reputation as a trouble shooter and re-invigorator of dying or ill-managed industries. An oft-quoted phrase of Symington's shows his ready formula for tightening up production: "There are only three things a man needs to know to do his job. To whom do I report? Who reports to me? What job am I expected to do?"

He was president of the Colonial Radio Co., Rochester, N.Y., 1930-35; of the Rustless Iron and Steel Co., Baltimore, Md., 1935-37; and the Emerson Electric Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., 1938-45.

REPUTATION BEGAN EARLY

Symington's reputation in labor relations, civil rights and defense begins with his work at Emerson. He took over at the plant when Emerson had just undergone a long sit-down strike and had very poor labor relations. Symington is given credit for smoothing the way for management-union relations, at the same time he was turning the failing company into a growing financial success, by dealing directly with the unions and giving them dues check-off and profit-sharing plans. He was made an honorary member of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers while at Emerson. His union dealings were used against him in his first Senate campaign in 1952 because the head of the St. Louis union with which he dealt, the late William Sentner, was a Communist. The plant was a leader in St. Louis industry in the easing of promotional opportunities for Negroes.

With the outbreak of World War II Symington went to England, by agreement with the War Department, to study English methods of producing airplane gun turrets and on his return he converted Emerson to their production. Symington first impressed Sen. Harry S. Truman when Truman's Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program came to St. Louis and called Symington as a witness on the Emerson record.

Government Service

Until 1945 Symington had never held national or elected office although in St. Louis he had been a member of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, appointed a member of the mayor's industrial relations and race relations committees and elected chairman of the Metropolitan planning association of St. Louis.

In July 1945, at the age of 44, he came to Washington, D.C., as chairman of the Surplus Property Board at the request of then-President Truman. This job was followed by five others, all, like his first, subject to the approval of the Senate and all, like his first, won without a dissenting Senate vote.

In 1946 he became head of the Surplus Property Administration which superseded the board. He was Assistant Secretary of War for Air, 1946-47; the first Secretary of the Air Force, 1947-50; the chairman of the National Security Resources Board, 1950-51; and "clean-up" administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 1951-52.

For his work in these jobs he was awarded the Medal of Merit (1947) and the Distinguished Service Medal (1952).

In the executive branch as in private business Symington became known as a trouble shooter, with President

Truman appointing him to one sensitive post after another. He and Truman did not always agree. As Secretary of the Air Force he was a supporter of the B-36 bomber and a 70-group Air Force. (On June 30, 1950 the Air Force had 48 groups (wings) and on June 30, 1960 will have 96 wings.) He resigned the post in 1950 in protest against an Administration cut in air power from the strength he advocated. Truman asked him to take on the National Security Resources Board chairmanship in the Korean crisis and he served as Truman's defense mobilization advisor during the same period. After the Reconstruction Finance Corp. had been discredited by a 1950-51 Congressional investigation which produced charges of favoritism and influence in awarding of loans, Truman appointed Symington to the new post of RFC administrator, which under the President's reorganization plan replaced the five man RFC board.

Political History

After leaving the executive branch Symington returned to St. Louis. The story goes that as he talked about his worries about the U.S. and his opinions on what should be done a friend said, "Stuart, if you believe that way you have no right to allow yourself the luxury of going back to making money."

In any case, Symington, who was then a Missouri resident of 14 years, with much of that time spent in Washington, in 1952 ran for his first elective office, the U.S. Senate. Missouri native President Truman backed his primary opponent, Missouri attorney general J.E. (Buck) Taylor. Symington, his family (including the guitar-playing, crowd-wooing young James) and a campaign organization combed the state. The St. Louis Post Dispatch described his organization as "the type of political machine Rube Goldberg could draw cartoons about." It included Republicans, labor leaders and bankers.

After a primary campaign in which Taylor claimed Symington spent an exorbitant amount of money and Symington complained that Taylor used state employees, Symington won the nomination Aug. 5, 1952 with a 2-1 lead over Taylor, 368,595 votes to 180,849 in a three-man field. In both primary and election campaigns Symington based his appeal on the grounds that he favored a strong national defense with the taxpayers getting a dollar's worth of defense out of a dollar's worth of taxes, clean government and government economy.

In the fall elections Symington, whom Truman then endorsed, Nov. 4 defeated incumbent Sen. James P. Kem (R 1947-53) whom he tagged a do-nothing Senator. Symington had 1,008,523 votes (54 percent of the total vote) to Kem's 858,170 (45.9 percent). In the same year GOP Presidential candidate Dwight D. Eisenhower defeated Democratic nominee Adlai E. Stevenson in Missouri 959,429 votes (50.7 percent of the total vote) to 929,830 (49.1 percent). Reports from labor groups showed labor had spent at least \$3000 on Symington's campaign. (1953 Weekly Report p. 921)

In 1956 Symington was vigorously boosted for the Democratic Presidential nomination by the Missouri Democratic party which declared it would "go all out" for him. Symington said he had no objection to being a favorite son but was not "available or interested" in either the Presidential or Vice Presidentialial nomination. He did not go to Chicago early to talk to convention delegates. He received further attention as a possible compromise candidate, outside Missouri, when it looked as if

there might be a long fight for the nomination between Stevenson and Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.).

At the 1956 convention Symington received 45½ votes for the Presidential nomination on the first ballot and one vote for the Vice Presidential nomination on the first ballot.

In 1958 he overwhelmingly defeated two minor opponents in the Democratic primary and Nov. 4 won reelection over Hazel Palmer (R) 780,056 votes (66.4 percent) to 393,847 votes (33.6 percent). Reports of political spending filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives showed that reporting labor organizations said they spent \$14,000 in behalf of Symington's campaign. (1959 Almanac p. 810) Symington reported spending \$45,821.95 compared to his opponent's \$7,676.49. (1959 Almanac p. 796)

The St. Louis Globe Democrat in a Dec. 28, 1958 biography of Symington as "Man of the Year" said, "Despite the heavy work of Congressional legislation, Senator Symington has always found time for the details of his job, to give assistance to his constituents in every way he could."

Symington joined the Democratic Advisory Council Nov. 12, 1959 and apparently stands with that body of the Democratic party with regard to party position and action. In the 1959 controversy between Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler and Democratic strategy on legislation in the 86th Congress, Symington sided with Butler saying, "I would rather see us pass laws that we believe are right and then have them vetoed than I would see us...reduce what we would like to have done on the fear that what we do might be vetoed."

Symington has also been a supporter of Johnson. In June 1955 he joined other Democratic Senators in praising Johnson's leadership after an exchange between Johnson and President Eisenhower in which the President said Congress had failed to act on many of his programs which were vital to the nation.

1960 CANDIDACY

Symington June 2 said he viewed the Presidency as primarily "a management job -- running the biggest business in the free world without a profit motive."

Symington has been counted among the possible Democratic 1960 Presidential nominees ever since the stirring for him in the 1956 race and as his loud deprecations and demands in the defense field continued to bring him to national attention. Rep. Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) Dec. 3, 1957 said Russian advances in missiles and satellites "automatically nominated (Symington) for President at the next Democratic convention."

Throughout 1959 and early 1960 Symington received numerous ratings on his desirability as a candidate -- from outright endorsement (from Illinois' Democratic National Committeeman Jacob M. Arvey Jan. 2, 1959 and Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) May 29, 1960) to "acceptable" (Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus (D) Oct. 23, 1959). The long suspected support of former President Truman for Symington became official with a May 13, 1960 announcement in which Truman called Symington "the best qualified man in the picture today." Truman's statement was seen as a trump card played by Symington forces after the May 10 West Virginia Presidential primary triumph of Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), the front runner for the Democratic nomination. (For a list

of Symington's staff and strategy board see Weekly Report p. 729)

Symington March 24, 1960 announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination and repeated earlier statements that he did not plan to enter any Presidential primaries on the grounds that they are not necessarily representative, that they require a great deal of time and money "which I do not have," and that they are not a suitable testing grounds for Presidential nominees.

Congressional Record

Symington's Congressional Committee history followed closely his early familiarity with the weapons and defense fields, his "clean-up" reputation in executive government and his later interest in agriculture. Defense and agriculture have been his strong points in campaign speeches, to the detriment, some say, of a desirable reputation as a well-rounded politician.

Upon entering the Senate, Jan. 3, 1953, Symington was given places on the Armed Services and Government Operations Committees. From the former he served on the Preparedness Investigation Subcommittee from 1953 to the present. From the latter he served on the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

In 1955 he became a member of the Public Works Committee and was given the chairmanship of the Armed Services Committee Subcommittee on National Stockpile and Naval Petroleum Reserves Subcommittee.

In 1956 he left the Public Works Committee to join the Agriculture and Forestry Committee and joined the Joint Committee on the Smithsonian Institution Museum of History and Technology Building. He was chairman of an Armed Services Subcommittee investigating Air Force preparedness.

Since 1957 he has served as ex-officio member of the Appropriations Committee Defense Subcommittee. In 1958 he left the Government Operations Committee to become a member of the newly formed Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee. In 1959 he was named chairman of an Agriculture Committee Subcommittee investigating grain storage operations by the Commodity Credit Corp.

RELATIONS WITH McCARTHY

Almost immediately Symington was thrust into a controversial role as a member of the McCarthy Subcommittee. On July 10, 1953, Symington, together with the other Democratic members, Sens. John L. McClellan (Ark.) and Henry M. Jackson (Wash.), resigned from the Subcommittee in protest against a vote by the GOP majority to give Chairman McCarthy sole authority to hire and fire Subcommittee staff members. They returned Jan. 26, 1954, at which time McClellan released a letter saying that "proper democratic process" respecting Subcommittee "procedures (had) been restored." McCarthy Jan. 25 had announced he and the three other Republicans had made four changes in procedures, including rescinding of McCarthy's hiring and firing powers.

During the 1954 Army-McCarthy hearings, McCarthy and Symington traded insults, McCarthy referring to Symington as "sanctimonious Stu" and Symington at one point suggesting that McCarthy should see a psychoanalyst. Symington, with Jackson, insisted on his right as a

Subcommittee member to access to all Subcommittee files and threatened to take the issue to the Senate floor. A transcript of a phone call between Army Secretary Robert T. Stevens and Symington, which was presented as evidence June 4, 1954, showed Symington advised Stevens not to appear as a witness until Symington returned from a trip abroad and said he would try to block a subpoena. Symington said Steven's dispute with McCarthy on the matter of McCarthy's abuse of Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker over testimony Zwicker gave McCarthy "isn't a question of politics...but of the integrity and fighting morale of the Army." This brought a demand by McCarthy that Symington disqualify himself as a judge because he wouldn't be "fair." Symington refused. Symington later signed the Aug. 31 minority report saying McCarthy as well as Stevens and Subcommittee counsel Roy Cohn merited "severe criticism" for their behavior in behalf of Cohn's friend, G. David Schine, an Army private. Symington voted for the censure of McCarthy Dec. 2, 1954.

'LIBERAL' RECORD

Symington has usually been regarded among the more liberal of the Senators; in 1957, 1958 and 1959 he was credited with voting the "liberal position" 100 percent in the Americans for Democratic Action ranking of Congressmen on selected votes.

He has consistently moved with the group of Senators attempting a loosening of the cloture rule on Senate debate, regarded as the necessary foot-in-the-door for getting effective civil rights legislation. With regard to President Eisenhower's Sept. 23, 1957 order authorizing the use of troops in the Little Rock, Ark., school integration crisis, Symington said two days later, the President "had no other course." He cancelled an Oct. 28, 1959 speech in Little Rock when he learned that Negroes invited had been asked to sit at separate tables. In a Congressional Quarterly ranking of Senators by their votes on 19 controversial amendments to the 1960 civil rights bill, Symington ranked as one of the most "pro-civil rights" Senators, voting with the 18-man Southern anti-civil rights bloc 16 percent of the time. Symington was one of 31 bipartisan signers of a March 8 petition forcing a vote on cloture to the Senate civil rights debate.

FARM POLICY

Symington Oct. 11, 1957, said "By far the most important reason for the present farm depression...is the fact America's farm families not only are without either coordinated or sympathetic leadership, but they are daily being misrepresented by those who are supposed to speak for them in the President's official family." In 1958 he proposed a successful amendment to the Agriculture bill assuring that minimum supports on cotton and rice would not be less than 60 percent of parity.

In pre-campaign speeches after the 1959 session of Congress Symington steadily attacked the Administration's farm policy and on Jan. 20, 1960 he introduced a bill (S 2862), which as of June 9 had not received hearings, representing his own agriculture program. On its introduction Symington said his bill would: (1) establish a "food use policy" for surpluses at home and abroad and to "promote world peace by helping to alleviate hunger and poverty in underdeveloped nations." (2) place the administration of these programs in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; (3) establish a national emergency

food stockpile, administered by the Office of Civilian and Defense Mobilization; (4) bring farm production into balance with national needs to halt stockpiling and uneconomical surpluses; (5) establish farmer advisory and administration committees "composed of bona fide farmers, so as to have more practical farm programs"; (6) give the Secretary of Agriculture authority to tailor individual commodity programs to particular commodity conditions; (7) "provide that a two-thirds majority of producers voting in a national referendum must approve any supply adjustment program before it becomes effective; (8) require a true parity price formula giving family farmers fair returns for their input -- before the adoption of the formula, "price goals are established at 90 percent of the present parity formula"; (9) limit benefits received by producers who are not bona fide farmers; (10) instigate a natural resources conservation program in which a producer, in order to be eligible for benefits, "must contribute a portion of his crop land to sound conservation practices"; (11) continue the program whereby the farmer and the Department of Agriculture share the cost of establishing needed conservation practices; (12) establish an Agricultural Development Service to develop and coordinate programs to deal with low income problems in rural areas.

While the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was considering a bill which would allow the State Department to withhold passports from anyone whose travel abroad would, in the Department's opinion, seriously impair the conduct of U.S. foreign relations or impair national security, Symington with six other Democrats July 15, 1958, introduced a bill (S 4137) to bar the Department, in peacetime, from preventing the travel abroad of anyone except persons under sentence or indictment or wanted for a crime.

SURRENDER ISSUE

An article which Symington placed in the Congressional Record Aug. 8, 1958, stating that the Defense Department was conducting a study of U.S. surrender terms in a hypothetical atomic war touched off a series of violent Congressional reactions and led to a vote, in the form of an amendment to an appropriations bill, that no federal funds could be used to sponsor such studies. Symington Aug. 15 voted for the amendment which passed 88-2.

During the Berlin crisis of 1959 Symington returned from a private trip to England, France and Germany and April 9 said he did not believe Russia would deliberately launch a nuclear war over Berlin and stated the U.S. was over-emphasizing military assistance and should spend more on the U.S. Information Agency and technical and economic assistance.

Concerning some negative reactions to the coming visit of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev Symington Aug. 29 said he thought it was important to continue talks: "I don't see what you can lose by talking as long as you don't lower your guard." Sept. 27 he said the visit was necessitated by the tremendous increase in the relative strength of Russia. Sept. 28 he said the visit showed that Khrushchev "is dedicated to surpassing us in production...because he knows it may well be the key as to whether democracy or communism will ultimately rule the world.... This inflexible communist makes no bones about his intention to bury capitalism...."

LABOR

Symington's record in Congress, while not aggressively so, has been pro-labor. On the 1959 labor bill his stands on amendments offered to the bill were the same as those of Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and in agreement with the position of organized labor.

Before the long steel strike of 1959 began Symington June 16 called on the President to summon both sides to a White House Conference "to try to head off a strike." On Aug. 4, with 34 Democratic co-sponsors, he introduced a resolution (S Res 69) urging the President to end the strike by calling in management and union leaders to impress upon them the need for a prompt settlement and fixing a deadline for voluntary agreement on new contract terms and then, if no accord were reached within the time limit, appointing an impartial fact-finding board to recommend a settlement. The resolution was not acted on.

On a "scorecard" prepared by the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education on the voting records of Presidential possibilities over the past 12 years and reported March 23, 1960, Symington, along with Sens. Kennedy and Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) voted 100 percent on labor issues.

Symington June 1 said the Eisenhower Administration had neglected public health and proposed a program comprising: (1) a federal system of loans and grants to universities to aid medical school construction; (2) doubling of current authorization levels for hospital construction funds; (3) a 50 percent increase in National Health Institute research programs support; and (4) the use of the social security system to help pay hospital and nursing home costs for the aged, along the lines of the Forand and McNamara bills.

Symington and Defense

Symington's experience with war production at the Emerson Co., his administrative jobs as Secretary of the Air Force and as chairman of the National Security Resources Board permitted him to enter Congress with a "field". His work in the defense area has dominated his Senatorial career.

There are five interlocking areas in which Symington has consistently and constantly urged changes in existing U.S. policies: (1) the relative strength of the United States' and the Soviet Union's defense structures; (2) the alleged tendency of the Eisenhower Administration to subordinate defense preparedness to budget balancing; (3) the need for a workable and working disarmament program; (4) the alleged Administration tendency to hold back from the public the truth about U.S. defenses; (5) the unification of the services under a single head.

Since he entered Congress in 1953 Symington has had this to do and say about defense matters:

April 17, 1953 -- Cautioned against putting a "price tag" on the national security. He urged the Administration to give out all details on the cold war which would not aid the enemy so that the people would "understand the reasons (for a) required program of sacrifice." He warned against weakening America's armed strength until peace was a reality.

Sept. 7, 1953 -- Said the Defense Department apparently had "a plan to meet Russian bombers with a firmly balanced budget."

Feb. 16, 1954 -- With other Senators, asked that the Armed Services Committee probe the Administration's decision to rely on massive retaliation.

Feb. 22, 1954 -- Arrived in Paris for a two-week inspection tour of defense installations in Western Europe. The subcommittee report based on this trip said that the state of U.S. preparedness was unsatisfactory.

July, 1954 -- Declared that "the position of the free world continues to deteriorate in Asia," and called on the Administration to tell the American people "clearly and unmistakably (of their) growing danger." Symington said the Russians were ahead of the U.S. in the development of hydrogen weapons, including intercontinental guided missiles and said it was "shameful" that this country had cut down its appropriations for weapons research.

1955 -- Fought the Administration program of armed forces reduction, calling it "absolutely incredible", "leading us to the brink of nuclear war."

March 2, 1955 -- Introduced a resolution which the Senate unanimously adopted July 28, proposing that a maximum limit be set on the amount of key resources which could be used for military purposes. The legislation asked the President to take this proposal to the United Nations in hopes that it would "increase steadily the proportion (of resources) devoted to improving the living levels of the people." The President did not do so.

Aug. 6, 1955 -- Said the Defense Department contained "the biggest mess that I have ever seen in the 10 years I have been in Washington." He accused the Eisenhower Administration of being "unwilling or unable to give the American people all the truth...necessary to have the right military establishment."

Sept. 22, 1955 -- Said "The Reds respect only one thing -- power, and we can only negotiate from a position of strength."

Sept. 30, 1955 -- Said "true unification of the various defense services and departments could save \$5 billion annually in defense costs.

Feb. 25, 1956 -- Was appointed chairman of an Armed Services Committee Subcommittee to ascertain "if present policies, legislative authority and appropriations are adequate to maintain an Air Force capable of carrying out its assigned missions. Symington Feb. 25 said, "we Americans are now being forced to follow a secret policy, never explained and never justified."

Jan. 2, 1958 -- Backing the unification of defense control under one head, he said "we should have a single chief of staff and...the Joint Chiefs should not be the operating heads of their respective services."

April, 1958 -- Said the Administration plan to give the Secretary of Defense control over all defense funds "won't work" because authority would remain divided among the services.

Jan. 12, 1959 -- Referring to a statement by Vice President Richard M. Nixon that the U.S. was ahead of Russia in ballistic missile development and was rapidly catching up in other phases of the space race, he said "it is not correct...there seems to be a continuing effort on the part of high officials in this Administration to lull the people into a state of complacency not justified by the facts."

Jan. 23, 1959 -- Gave the Senate figures about the defense situation which differed from those given by Defense Secretary Neil McElroy Jan. 22.

July 13, 1959 -- Said all experts agreed that the Administration's defense program "will result in tremendous duplication and waste." He said it was time for Congress to force the Administration to reorganize its defense in recognition of the nuclear age. "We should appropriate on the basis of function to be performed,

rather than on some predetermined split of a given amount between the services."

Jan. 27, 1960 -- Said "the intelligence books have been juggled so the budget books may be balanced."

Feb. 17, 1960 -- President Eisenhower called Symington's book-juggling charge "despicable".

Feb. 19, 1960 -- Symington repeated the charge: "Above all (the American people) are entitled not to be misled by false statements."

May 6, 1960 -- On disarmament said, "I would suggest...a controlled system by which the productive capacity and the resources of all nations can be converted from war to peace.... A number of key resources of a

country, including the base material of any industrial complex, steel, would be selected; and agreement would be sought on the proportion of each, in each country, that could be used for military purposes.... The ceilings on military use of key resources would be set so as to attain a major increase in living standards; and at the same time provide adequate warning before they could be converted to war purposes."

Voting Record

Following is a compilation of Symington's record on key votes since he entered the Senate in 1953.

KEY VOTES CAST IN SENATE BY SYMINGTON SINCE 1953

Agriculture

1959 -- Remove Secretary of Agriculture's authority to approve or disapprove REA loans. Passed over veto 64-29 (D 58-1; R 6-28) April 28. Symington FOR.

1959 -- Limit to \$35,000 the total amount of price support loans per person per year. Agreed to 57-20 (D 31-20; R 26-0) May 22. Symington AGAINST.

1959 -- Cut 1960 conservation reserve authorization from \$450 million to \$375 million. Rejected 37-48 (D 12-41; R 25-7) June 3. Symington AGAINST.

1958 -- Bar indefinitely any reduction in price supports or acreage allotments for any farm commodity. Passed 50-43 (D 39-8; R 11-35) March 13. Symington FOR.

1956 -- Delete provision of farm bill calling for return to 90 percent of parity price supports. Agreed to 54-41 (D 13-35; R 41-6) March 8. Symington AGAINST.

1956 -- Establish domestic parity plan for wheat. Agreed to 54-39 (D 37-10; R 17-29) March 13. Symington FOR.

1956 -- Require farmers to put a certain portion of their land into the soil bank in order to receive price supports. Agreed to 48-46 (D 12-37; R 36-9) March 19. Symington AGAINST.

1956 -- Passage of bill providing 90-percent-of-parity price supports for one year and establishing soil bank. Passed 50-35 (D 35-4; R 15-31) April 11. Symington FOR.

1954 -- Price supports for five basic crops on a flexible scale ranging from 82.5 to 90 percent of parity in 1955. Agreed to 49-44. (D 10-35; R 39-8) Aug. 9. Symington AGAINST.

1953 -- Reduce funds for the Agriculture Conservation Program by \$50 million. Rejected 22-51 (D 6-32; R 16-19) June 15. Symington ABSENT.

Labor

1959 -- McClellan "Bill of Rights" amendment to protect union members against unfair actions by their unions. Agreed to 47-46 (D 15-44; R 32-2) April 22. Symington AGAINST.

1959 -- Bar organizational or recognition picketing where a majority of employees has not sought recognition of the union and impose criminal penalties for "shakedown" picketing. Rejected 30-59 (D 9-48; R 21-11) April 24. Symington AGAINST.

1959 -- Extend and tighten Taft-Hartley ban on secondary boycotts. Rejected 41-50 (D 16-43; R 25-7) April 24. Symington AGAINST.

1959 -- Require secret ballot strike votes before any strike could take place. Rejected 28-60 (D 12-46; R 16-14) April 24. Symington AGAINST.

1959 -- Senate-House compromise labor reform bill, including provisions of Landrum-Griffin and Kennedy-Ervin bills. Agreed to 95-2 (D 62-1; R 33-1) Sept. 3. Symington FOR.

1958 -- Give union members right to sue in federal courts against misuse of union funds. Rejected 42-47 (D 5-42; R 37-5) June 13. Symington AGAINST.

1958 -- Require employers to sign non-Communist affidavits, in order to gain access to the NLRB, and retain a similar Taft-Hartley requirement for union officers. Agreed to 66-20 (D 30-17; R 36-3) June 16. Symington AGAINST.

1956 -- Provide that states, rather than the Secretary of Labor, determine the local prevailing wage to be paid in interstate highway system construction. Agreed to 39-39 (D 14-26; R 27-13) (Vice President Nixon voted "yea" to break the tie). May 29. Symington AGAINST.

Unemployment Compensation

1959 -- Extend emergency unemployment compensation act of 1958 until July 1, 1960. Rejected 38-49 (D 37-20; R 1-29) March 25. Symington FOR.

1958 -- Broaden coverage, increase benefits, set uniform standards for federally financed unemployment compensation payments. Rejected 21-63 (D 18-23; R 3-40) May 27. Symington FOR.

1954 -- Provide nationwide standards for amount and duration of unemployment compensation benefits. Rejected 30-56 (D 26-14; R 3-42) July 13. Symington FOR.

Welfare Programs

1958 -- Boost Social Security benefits by 10 percent rather than 7 percent. Rejected 32-53 (D 26-20; R 6-33) Aug. 16. Symington FOR.

1956 -- Make Social Security benefits available to women at age 62, instead of age 65. Agreed to 86-7 (D 46-2; R 40-5) July 17. Symington FOR.

Domestic Aid Programs

1959 -- Depressed Areas bill, authorizing \$389.5 million federal loans and grants to aid areas of chronic unemployment. Passed 49-46 (D 45-16; R 4-30) March 23. Symington FOR.

1959 -- Increase federal grants for sewage plant construction from \$50 million to \$80 million. Passed 61-27 (D 48-8; R 13-9) Sept. 9. Symington FOR.

1958 -- Cut Community Facilities Act authorization from \$1 billion to \$500 million. Rejected 33-52 (D 2-42; R 31-10) April 16. Symington AGAINST.

Aid to Education

1960 -- S 8 authorizing appropriations for two years of \$20 per child of school age -- about \$917 million a year. Passed 51-34 (D 42-12; R 9-22) Feb. 4. Symington PAIRED FOR.

1959 -- Create a 150,000-member Youth Conservation Corps to combat delinquency, aid conservation. Passed 47-45 (D 45-15; R 2-30) Aug. 13. Symington FOR.

1959 -- Provide educational loans and grants for 1955-1963 military veterans. Agreed to 49-39 (D 49-10; R 0-29) July 21. Symington FOR.

1958 -- Authorize annual grants of \$1 billion for two years for public school construction. Rejected 30-61 (D 23-24; R 7-37) Aug. 13. Symington FOR.

1958 -- National Defense Education Act. Passed 62-26 (D 35-10; R 27-16) Aug. 13. Symington FOR.

1953 -- Provide that revenue from U.S. leasing of outer continental shelf be used for educational grants unless needed for a national defense emergency. Agreed to 45-37 (D 34-7; R 11-30) June 24. Symington FOR.

Housing

1959 -- Boost urban renewal funds to \$450 million a year for four years. Rejected 33-56 (D 32-26; R 1-30) Feb. 5. Symington FOR.

1959 -- Passage of first housing bill over veto (two-thirds majority needed). Failed to pass 55-40 (D 53-10; R 2-30) Aug. 13. Symington FOR.

1959 -- Passage of second housing bill over veto (two-thirds majority needed). Failed to pass 58-36 (D 52-9; R 6-27) Sept. 4. Symington FOR.

1957 -- Authorize construction of additional 200,000 low-cost public housing units per year. Rejected 20-54 (D 17-22; R 3-32) May 29. Symington FOR.

1954 -- Put a maximum of 35,000 on annual new starts in low-rent public housing. Agreed to 66-16 (D 28-13; R 38-2) June 3. Symington AGAINST.

Public Works -- Atomic Energy

1959 -- Kill the Tennessee Valley Authority self-financing bill. Rejected 17-73 (D 2-56; R 15-17) July 9. Symington AGAINST.

1959 -- Cut public works appropriation about \$80 million to figure recommended by President. Rejected 17-72 (D 5-52; R 12-20) July 9. Symington AGAINST.

1957 -- Authorize federal construction of Hell's Canyon dam. Passed 45-38 (D 40-5; R 5-33) June 21. Symington FOR.

1955 -- Colorado River Storage program. Passed 58-23 (D 31-15; R 27-8) April 20. Symington FOR.

1954 -- Authorize federal atomic power program; give preference to public bodies in excess power disposal. Agreed to 45-41 (D 38-6; R 6-35) July 22. Symington FOR.

1954 -- Authorize development of a St. Lawrence seaway. Passed 51-33 (D 25-18; R 25-15) Jan. 20. Symington FOR.

1954 -- Reduce by \$3.7 million funds for maintenance and operation of navigation and flood control projects. Rejected 4-81 (D 2-38; R 2-43) May 25. Symington AGAINST.

Civil Rights -- Immigration

1960 -- Motion to limit debate by invoking cloture on the Civil Rights filibuster (two-thirds majority required). Rejected 42-53 (D 30-33; R 12-20) March 10. Symington FOR.

1960 -- Motion to table (kill) an amendment to civil rights bill to add Part III, empowering the Attorney General to seek injunction to protect any civil right. Tabling motion agreed to 55-38 (D 34-28; R 21-10) March 10. Symington AGAINST.

1960 -- Motion to table (kill) an amendment to the bill to provide for court-appointed referees or Presidential appointed enrollment officers to register voters after a court has found a pattern or practice of discrimination. Tabling motion agreed to 51-43 (D 27-35; R 24-8) March 24. Symington AGAINST.

1959 -- Extend life of Civil Rights Commission for two years and appropriate \$500,000 to it. Agreed to 71-18 (D 43-17; R 28-1) Sept. 14. Symington FOR.

1957 -- A point of order against a move to bypass the House-passed civil rights bill around the Senate Judiciary Committee. Rejected 39-45 (D 34-11; R 5-34) June 20. The rejection permitted the bill to go straight on the Senate calendar. Symington FOR.

1957 -- Eliminate section of civil rights bill authorizing Attorney General to institute civil action for preventive relief in civil rights cases under the 14th Amendment. Agreed to 52-38 (D 34-13; R 18-25) July 24. Symington AGAINST.

1957 -- Guarantee jury trials in all cases of criminal contempt and provide uniform methods of selecting federal court juries. Agreed to 51-42 (D 39-9; R 12-33) Aug. 2. Symington AGAINST.

1956 -- Constitutional amendment to nominate Presidential candidates by national primary and elect President by direct popular vote. Rejected 13-69 (D 11-28; R 2-41) March 27. Symington AGAINST.

Voting Scores

CQ's Voting Participation Scores measure the percentage of roll calls on which a Member votes; On the Record Scores measure the percentage of times a Member went on the record on a roll-call vote; Party Unity and Party Opposition Scores measure the percentage of times a Member voted with or in opposition to the majority of his party on roll-call votes when his party opposed the stand taken by the opposition majority; Presidential Support and Opposition Scores measure the percentage of times a Member supported the Presidential position on roll-call votes; Conservative Coalition Scores measure the percentage of times a Member supported or opposed the stand of Republicans and Southern Democrats when they formed a coalition against Northern Democrats on roll-call votes.

Here are Symington's scores since he became a Member of the Senate in 1953: (A blank indicates that CQ did not make the study in that year.)

Congress	Voting Participation	On The Record	Presidential Support	Party Unity	Party Opposition	Conservative Coalition Support	Conservative Coalition Opposition
83rd	87%	93%	40%	45%	91%	--	
84th	96	99	52	46	92	6%	
85th	91	100	56	35	81	10	
1959	89	99	33	54	81	9	7% 82%

Senate Filibuster Rule

1959 -- Revise Senate Rule 22 to permit limitation of debate, after a certain time has elapsed, by a majority of the Senate. Rejected 28-67 (D 20-43; R 8-24) Jan. 12. Symington FOR.

Supreme Court -- Internal Security

1959 -- Kill bill to eliminate loyalty oath requirement for students seeking federal educational funds. Agreed to 49-42 (D 26-34; R 23-8) July 23. Symington AGAINST.

1958 -- Kill bill to provide that no act of Congress should be construed as nullifying state laws on the same subject unless Congress so specified or the two cannot be reconciled. Rejected 39-46 (D 25-19; R 14-27) Aug. 20. Symington FOR.

1957 -- Restrict use of FBI files by defendants in criminal cases, thus limiting the effects of the Supreme Court's Jencks case decision. Conference report adopted 74-2 (D 39-1; R 35-1) Aug. 30. Symington FOR.

Statehood -- Home Rule

1959 -- Hawaii statehood. Passed 76-15 (D 46-14; R 30-1) March 11. Symington FOR.

1958 -- Alaska statehood bill. Passed 64-20 (D 31-13; R 33-7) June 30. Symington FOR.

1955 -- Provide home rule for the District of Columbia. Passed 59-15 (D 28-12; R 31-3) June 29. Symington FOR.

Foreign Aid

1959 -- Cut Development Loan Fund authorization from \$2 billion for two years to \$700 million for one year. Rejected 30-50 (D 20-34; R 10-16) July 2. Symington AGAINST.

1959 -- Require President to submit detailed country-by-country budgets to Congressional committees with future foreign aid requests. Rejected 37-53 (D 34-23; R 3-30) July 7. Symington FOR.

1959 -- Foreign aid authorization. Passed 65-26 (D 39-18; R 26-8) July 8. Symington FOR.

1958 -- Kill policy declaration favoring U.S. economic aid to India. Rejected 35-47 (D 12-30; R 23-17) June 6. Symington AGAINST.

1955 -- Increase military assistance appropriations by \$420 million. Agreed to 50-38 (D 21-23; R 29-15) July 22. Symington FOR.

Reciprocal Trade

1958 -- Eliminate authority for Congress to override Presidential veto of Tariff Commission escape-clause finding. Agreed to 63-27 (D 27-18; R 36-9) July 22. Symington FOR.

1958 -- Extend Reciprocal Trade program through June 30, 1962. Passed 72-18 (D 40-6; R 32-12) Aug. 11. Symington FOR. 1955 -- Repeal the peril point section of reciprocal trade law. Rejected 9-82 (D 9-35; R 0-47) May 4. Symington AGAINST.

1955 -- Make future reciprocal trade agreements subject to Congressional veto. Rejected 13-73 (D 9-33; R 4-40) May 4. Symington AGAINST.

1955 -- Eliminate three "protectionist" provisions of reciprocal trade law. Rejected 21-67 (D 21-21; R 0-46) May 4. Symington AGAINST.

Treaties and Agreements

1957 -- Mideast Doctrine, authorizing President to use military and economic aid to combat communism in the Middle East. Passed 72-19 (D 30-16; R 42-3) March 5. Symington FOR.

1957 -- Amendment to statute of International Atomic Energy Agency requiring Congressional approval of U.S. donation of special fissionable materials. Rejected 31-55 (D 13-31; R 18-24) June 18. Symington AGAINST.

1955 -- Strike from Formosa Policy resolution Presidential authority to secure related positions and territories in the area. Rejected 13-74 (D 12-32; R 1-42) Jan. 28. Symington AGAINST.

1955 -- Passage of Formosa Policy resolution, authorizing President to use U.S. forces to defend that area. Passed 85-3 (D 42-2; R 43-1) Jan. 28. Symington FOR.

1954 -- George version of Bricker constitutional amendment limiting treaty making powers of the President. (Two-thirds majority or 61 "years" needed.) Rejected 60-31 (D 28-16; R 32-14) Feb. 26. Symington PAIRED AGAINST.

1953 -- Reservation to Status of Forces Treaty giving U.S. exclusive jurisdiction over U.S. forces for offenses committed abroad. Rejected 27-53 (D 12-26; R 15-27) July 14. Symington FOR.

Communist Bloc Policy

1959 -- Give the President authority to approve economic aid to European Communist satellites. Passed 49-40 (D 33-23; R 16-17) Sept. 12. Symington ANNOUNCED FOR.

1958 -- Bar aid to Yugoslavia and Poland. Rejected 22-54 (D 7-30; R 15-24) June 6. Symington AGAINST.

1956 -- Bar use of foreign aid funds for military equipment to Yugoslavia, except to maintain equipment previously furnished. Agreed to 50-42 (D 24-23; R 26-19) July 24. Symington FOR.

Defense

1959 -- Limit draft extension to two years, rather than four. Rejected 24-67 (D 16-43; R 8-24) March 11. Symington AGAINST.

1958 -- Transfer \$150 million for accelerated missile-defense program. Passed 78-0 (D 36-0; R 42-0) Feb. 3. Symington FOR.

Political Briefs

KING TRIAL

The trial of Negro leader Dr. Martin Luther King on the first of two alleged income tax evasion counts ended May 28 in Montgomery, Ala., when an all-white jury acquitted him. King may still be tried on the second count. (Weekly Report p. 792)

COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS

The New York State Court of Appeals voted 4-2 to uphold a decision disallowing the Communist party status as an employer eligible to participate in the state's unemployment insurance program. The court cited the Federal Communist Control Act of 1954 which

1956 -- Increase Air Force procurement funds by \$800 million. Agreed to 48-40 (D 43-3; R 5-37) June 26. Symington FOR.

1955 -- Increase Marine Corps funds by \$46 million. Agreed to 40-39 (D 37-2; R 3-37) June 20. Symington FOR.

1954 -- Increase by \$350,466,000 defense appropriations for army personnel and maintenance. Rejected 38-50 (D 37-10; R 1-40) June 17. Symington FOR.

1953 -- Increase Air Force funds for aircraft purchases by \$400 million. Rejected 38-55 (D 37-9; R 0-46) July 23. Symington FOR.

Taxes

1959 -- Repeal 4 percent tax credit on dividend income. Agreed to 47-31 (D 44-7; R 3-24) June 25. Symington FOR.

1959 -- Reduce on a graduated scale the depletion allowance on oil and gas wells. Rejected 21-54 (D 16-33; R 5-21) June 25. Symington FOR.

1959 -- Increase federal excise tax on gasoline 1½ cents per gallon. Rejected 33-46 (D 12-40; R 21-6) June 25. Symington FOR.

1958 -- \$6 billion tax cut. Rejected 23-65 (D 20-24; R 3-41) June 18. Symington FOR.

1958 -- Reduce taxes on small corporations and increase taxes on large corporations. Rejected 34-45 (D 22-19; R 12-26) June 20. Symington FOR.

1954 -- Increase annual personal income tax exemption from \$600 to \$700 and delete provisions granting dividend exclusions and tax credit. Rejected 46-49 (D 43-4; R 2-45) June 30. Symington FOR.

Federal Control

1958 -- Kill a bonus of federal funds for states that agree to regulate billboards along new stretches of the Interstate Highway System. Rejected 41-47 (D 21-24; R 20-23) March 26. Symington AGAINST.

1956 -- Amend Natural Gas Act to exempt independent producers from federal utility-rate control. Passed 53-38 (D 22-24; R 31-14) Feb. 6. Symington AGAINST.

1953 -- Give the states title and control of tideland areas within their boundaries. Agreed to 56-35 (D 21-25; R 35-9) May 5. Symington AGAINST.

Personalities

1959 -- Nomination of Lewis L. Strauss as Secretary of Commerce. Rejected 46-49 (D 15-47; R 31-2) June 19. Symington AGAINST.

1954 -- Condemnation of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (1946-57). Agreed to 67-22 (D 44-0; R 22-22) Dec. 2. Symington FOR.

it said took from the party all "rights, privileges and immunities". One of the dissenting judges, Associate Judge Stanley H. Fuld, said the state could not differ from the Federal Government, which takes unemployment insurance taxes from the party.

PATTERSON SUIT

Alabama Gov. John Patterson May 30 filed suit against the New York Times for an ad supporting Dr. Martin Luther King the paper ran March 24. Patterson claimed the ad caused him "public contempt, ridicule and shame". The Times May 16 retracted the paragraphs to which Patterson objected but Patterson said it was not a "full and fair" retraction. Although he filed suit personally, Patterson said he considered his measure to be "in behalf of the people of Alabama." (Weekly Report p. 934)

(For Political Notes, see p. 993)

FRAUD HEARINGS LAUNCHED AS HIGHWAY SPENDING MOUNTS

The multi-billion dollar National Interstate and Defense Highway System has run head on into two major obstacles that could conceivably delay its completion long beyond the target date of 1972.

On the one hand are rapidly burgeoning cost estimates that have far outstripped initial calculations on the cost of the Interstate program. When Congress set up the program in 1956, it made provision for a cost of \$27.6 billion, with the Federal Government paying about \$25 billion of the total; new estimates put the cost at about \$40 billion, but no provision has been made so far to raise or commit the additional money required, and there is very sharp controversy over who should bear the major part of the tax burden.

On the other hand, charges of massive fraud and mismanagement in construction of the Interstate are being aired in Congress by a new House subcommittee launched on a projected two-to-four-year investigation of the Interstate; some observers believe the hearings may produce scandals sufficient to force a reshaping of the program by Congress, with increased federal controls likely.

The hearings came as federal commitments for the 41,000-mile Interstate reached \$9.2 billion for fiscal 1956-61. (See chart for breakdown by state)

The five days of hearings May 2-6 before the House Public Works Special Subcommittee on the Federal-Aid Highway Program yielded these developments:

- Private engineers testified to \$524,689 in overpayments for a 13-mile stretch of the projected system in Oklahoma, and Subcommittee aides said later that if so much waste could be found in one small strip in Oklahoma, there was no telling what would turn up as the probe moved into other states.

- A former Oklahoma highway commissioner and a contractor who worked on the 13-mile strip under investigation, the so-called Skelly Bypass near Tulsa, both took the Fifth Amendment before the Subcommittee. Other witnesses admitted faking laboratory tests of road materials and accepting contractors' reports on deliveries to the project without independent audit.

- Federal Highway Administrator Bertram D. Tallamy ordered an overhaul of the Bureau of Public Roads inspection system as a result of the hearings.

- In a separate development, the Bureau of Public Roads May 13 said it was investigating highway land purchases in Massachusetts and was holding up federal payments for such purchases pending a complete audit.

This Fact Sheet gives the background to the House highway hearings and explains the financial setup of the Interstate program. The accompanying chart shows how much has been earmarked for each state in federal highway aid since the Interstate program got underway in 1956.

Background

Although Congress in 1944 enacted legislation looking toward eventual construction by the states of a 40,000 National System of Interstate Highways linking the vital centers of the Nation, it was not until 1956 that the program was given a long-term financing and construction schedule. (1959 Almanac p. 285) The 1956 law (PL 84-627) made these provisions:

- Changed the name to National Interstate and Defense Highway System.
- Authorized federal payment of 90 percent of the costs, with the states paying 10 percent.
- Increased the authorized mileage to 41,000, but deferred making any provision for financing the additional 1,000 miles until a later time.
- Called for completion of construction by 1972, and authorized federal spending of \$25 billion for the U.S. share of an estimated \$27.6 billion total program. States were to be permitted to obligate fixed portions of the total yearly. The fixed amounts -- called allocations -- were authorizations only, and did not make actual provision of money.
- Created a Highway Trust Fund to draw revenues from various new and old federal highway-user taxes to finance the program.

The 1956 law did not establish the amount of the yearly allocations to be apportioned to each state individually. This was left to administrative determination based on formulas designed to gear construction to state populations and bring the program to completion simultaneously in all the states. The amounts arrived at through apportionment were subject to subsequent Congressional approval. The apportionment process normally takes place up to two years before the year the allocated money is made available for commitment, in order to give the states time for advance planning. Actual payment of federal money to the states normally occurs several years after the money is committed, to allow for the inherent delay between the time contracts were let and the time contractors presented their bills. Thus, money allocated for fiscal 1961 was apportioned by the Commerce Department in October 1959; and federal payments to the States against the fiscal 1961 allocations would normally begin late in 1962, or in 1963.

In addition to requiring that the trust fund be used to finance the Interstate program, Congress also required that it be used to finance the Federal Government's 50 percent share of federal-aid primary, secondary and urban roads (so-called ABC roads), and required that the ABC roads be given first call on money in the fund. The so-called Byrd (D Va.) amendment to the law established a "pay as you go" principle by specifying that the trust

fund could not operate at a deficit at any time, and the Secretary of Commerce was required to reduce apportionments to the various states whenever a deficit threatened. (Under this provision, the Secretary cut fiscal 1961 apportionments to \$1.8 billion as compared with \$2 billion finally allocated by Congress. See chart.) The provision to give ABC roads first priority meant that cuts to avoid future deficits, if any, were likely to be made entirely from Interstate System apportionments.

Creation of the trust fund served to give the highway program a greater degree of stability, provided a means for any idle reserved funds to earn interest, and incidentally removed the Interstate and ABC programs from annual national budget calculations.

Financial Headaches

Since its inception, the Interstate System has been plagued by problems of financing. Estimated costs rose above the original \$27.5 billion; recent estimates ranged between \$40 billion and \$45 billion, or about \$1 million a mile -- some \$13 billion to \$18 billion more than provided for in the 1956 law. At the same time, early revenues fell below expectations. Congress and the Administration wrestled periodically over whether to increase allocations to keep construction on schedule or to allow the program to lag.

Anti-recession measures taken in 1958 further complicated the picture. In that year, Congress suspended the Byrd amendment for fiscal 1959-60 and boosted Interstate allocations for fiscal years 1959-61 by \$800 million over the amount previously scheduled. In addition, it authorized a special \$400 million increase in ABC funds for fiscal 1959 (so-called "D" funds). The "D" funds were distributed to the states on a 2-1 basis, instead of the usual 50-50 basis for ABC roads. Another \$115 million was earmarked as an advance upon which states could draw to facilitate their participation in the "D" funds program.

The net effect of these increased authorizations, combined with the lag in trust fund income, was to commit the trust fund to \$490 million more than it could afford in fiscal 1960, and to even larger deficits in later years.

To meet the problem, Congress in 1959 enacted legislation (PL 86-342) to put \$3,472,000,000 additional money into the trust fund between Oct. 1, 1959 and June 30, 1964, by increasing the federal gasoline tax 1 cent a gallon for 21 months and diverting various highway-user taxes into the trust fund from the general fund of the Treasury. It also cut back fiscal 1961 Interstate allocations by \$500 million.

The increases in funds, though sufficient to maintain the Interstate program at close to the \$25 billion level envisioned in the 1956 law, did nothing to meet the longer-range problem of boosting allocations and revenues to the level (about \$40 billion) needed to complete the system by 1972. By common consent, this problem was left for solution in 1961, when two major studies of Interstate costs and the trust fund revenue structure were scheduled to be completed.

It will not be an easy problem to solve. Approximately \$15 billion in new allocations will have to be made, and money found to pay for them. Where the money should come from was a source of considerable acrimony during the 1959 debate. Highway user groups, almost as a solid bloc, object to the idea of raising user taxes any further; most state Governors object to any long-term increase

in the federal gasoline tax, arguing that this would take from the states one of the few good remaining potential sources of revenue. While there is very powerful sentiment for keeping the program on the 1972 schedule, to pay for the program directly from Treasury revenues would mean at least \$1.5 billion annual increases in the federal budget over the next decade.

Among the alternative suggestions are: stretching out the target completion date beyond 1972, so that the annual tax burden will not be so great; and reducing the design standards, or cutting out certain urban portions of the program on the grounds that the Interstate system was conceived basically to link cities and not to facilitate intracity traffic.

Almost every suggestion has its partisans and critics, and whatever Congress ultimately does in 1961 will undoubtedly be accompanied by extremely bitter debate.

A group of state Governors, led by Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D) of Connecticut, chairman of the highway safety committee of the National Governors Conference, has been pressing in 1960 for quick adoption of measures to beef up the trust fund and put the highway program back on its original construction schedule. Ribicoff calculated that measures taken by the Administration and Congress would cut the program by a total of \$900 million for fiscal 1961-62. He proposed three measures to put an additional \$1 billion into the trust fund so that the cuts could be avoided:

(1) Put 50 percent of the automobile and parts excise tax into the trust fund beginning in fiscal 1961, instead of in 1962 as was planned under 1959 law.

(2) Defer repayment until fiscal 1961-62 of a \$359 million fiscal 1960 advance to the trust fund from the Treasury. (The advance was made, with Congressional approval, to enable the trust fund to keep up payments during certain months when its revenues were slack; a similar advance has been approved by Congress for fiscal 1961.)

(3) Continue the extra 1-cent a gallon gasoline tax, due to expire June 30, 1961, for an additional year.

Meanwhile, the President, in his fiscal 1961 Budget Message, asked that the gas tax be increased by one-half cent as a means of getting more revenues into the trust fund. This request was regarded as a dead issue in Congress, and the Administration did not calculate it in latest trust fund financial projections, released March 1, 1960 (H Doc 351).

Fraud Probe

Congress late in 1959 began to train its guns on a second problem which appeared to dog the Interstate program: allegations of widespread fraud, mismanagement and lack of control. Rep. Charles A. Buckley (D N.Y.), chairman of the House Public Works Committee, Sept. 4, 1959 appointed the 18-member Special Subcommittee, with John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) as chairman, to act as a watchdog over highway spending. Operating on a 1960 appropriation of \$295,000, Blatnik's Subcommittee organized a team of 10 investigators to dig into alleged extravagance, fraud and routing irregularities at the state and local level. (Weekly Report p. 900)

After airing the Oklahoma case, Subcommittee staff members predicted further hearings during the 1960 session "as investigations jell". The probe was expected to develop into a major political football as Democratic and Republican state and municipal administrations across the Nation came under its scrutiny.

Skelly Case

In the course of the Skelly Bypass hearings, employees of the Oklahoma Highway Department testified that they had faked laboratory tests of materials used in constructing the highway, that they had accepted without independent audit the contractor's own figures on the delivery of materials to the project and in some instances had allowed the contractor to use materials that did not meet specifications. Committee investigators reported finding items of \$745 and \$1,325 entered twice in billings -- "quite obviously" double billings for single deliveries; and an "apparent shortage of \$42,142 of material which the contractor was paid for, but according to his records he did not deliver." Two private engineers who checked the road at the request of the Tulsa County attorney told the Subcommittee they found deficiencies reflecting an overpayment of \$524,689.

The federal inspector of the Skelly Bypass, whose work had been singled out for praise by the Bureau of Public Roads, testified that he had followed the "normal practice" of relying entirely on the reports of the state highway officials in determining whether the road measured up to standards.

The hearings reached a dramatic point when Lee Olen Downey of Claremore, Okla., told the Subcommittee that he had split his half of earnings in a sod contracting firm that did business with the state with H. Tom Kight Jr. in 1956-58 when Kight was state highway commissioner. Downey said he had lied about the case to a Tulsa County grand jury because Kight told him "he could get anybody killed for \$500 to \$1,000". Kight, who was facing criminal prosecution in Tulsa County, May 4 invoked the Fifth Amendment before the Subcommittee and said he would refuse to answer any questions so long as criminal charges were pending against him in Tulsa County. On May 5, the Fifth Amendment was invoked by Andrew H. Layman Jr., a member of the firm of Layman and Sons, which did part of the work on the Skelly Bypass. Layman said he was under indictment in seven cases in Tulsa County.

Interstate Progress

The Bureau of Public Roads May 29 reported that as of March 31, 1960, the actual amount authorized or spent by the states and Federal Government for preliminary engineering and right-of-way acquisition on the Interstate was \$2.35 billion. The amount spent on completed construction totalled \$2.51 billion; construction was underway or contracts were advertised on another \$3.04 billion of the program.

The report said 8,855 miles of the Interstate System were open to traffic as of March 31, 4,353 miles were under construction with Interstate funds, and preliminary engineering or right-of-way acquisition was in progress on another 10,436 miles of the 41,000-mile system.

Of the 8,855 miles open to traffic, 3,442 miles were completed to 1975 standards -- the end objective of the program -- with public funds. Another 3,139 miles were in Interstate System roads improved to standards adequate for present traffic, but with additional improvement needed to meet 1975 standards. The remaining 2,274 miles were on toll roads designated as part of the Interstate System.

On the final day of hearings Highway Administrator Tallamy announced new regulations providing for random "surprise" road samples to be taken from completed highways and tested by state central laboratory personnel cooperating with Bureau of Public Roads officials. Tallamy said Oklahoma had been notified that if it was proved that funds were misused on the Skelly Bypass, the amount of any such loss would be withheld from federal payments to the state.

Two Views

Daniel P. Moynihan, former secretary to Gov. Averell Harriman (D 1955-59) of New York, predicted in the April 14, 1960 issue of *The Reporter* magazine that so much "thieving, mischief, and blunder" would be uncovered in the Blatnik Subcommittee hearings that a "serious reappraisal" of the Interstate program could be expected.

Moynihan said that in most states, road contractors paid an "honest tithe" to the political parties, and the system provided "an excellent if informal means of financing our parties out of tax funds."

Pointing to the difficulty of control, he said: "The Interstate program is not a federal enterprise; it is only a federal expense. Washington is simply committed to keep supplying money until it is finished. But the states have no real freedom of action either. The basic decision to build the system has been made for them: the enormous "bargain" of the 90-10 money makes it politically impossible to do anything but take the money as fast as possible and try to match it. Since all contracts are closely scrutinized by the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, the states hardly see it as their responsibility to control the costs of the program, as indeed it is not. But the bureau, under equally heavy pressure to keep the program rolling and Congress happy, exercises little real control. It functions rather as a company comptroller who fusses over items on an expense account without ever daring to ask if the trip was necessary...."

Federal Commissioner of Public Roads Ellis L. Armstrong said April 29 in a speech in Dallas that "relatively trivial incidents" had been "magnified from mole-hills to mountains" and it did not seem to him that "the very few real instances of shenanigans justify the broad allegations...about the Interstate System being in "trouble" or "a mess". In addition to state and federal inspection and auditing machinery, the Bureau maintains a Project Examination Division to investigate irregularity and sends out six-member survey teams headed by former F.B.I. agents to make general reviews of state operations, Armstrong said. He said the Project Examination Division had referred "a dozen or more" cases of irregularity to the Department of Justice since 1957.

(The Massachusetts investigation announced by the Bureau of Public Roads May 13 covered both Interstate and ABC land acquisitions, Bureau officials said. They said a private firm of Washington, D.C., auditors had been retained to make an independent appraisal while the Bureau continued with its own investigation. They declined to comment on reports that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was interested in the situation.)

Armstrong said he fully expected that "instances of human error and attempted profiteering will be turned up" by the Blatnik Subcommittee. However, he said it would be a "sad commentary" if dedicated employees of the Bureau of Public Roads and the state highway departments should become "victims of irresponsible gossip and misleading headlines".

FEDERAL COMMITMENTS TO STATES FOR HIGHWAYS, FISCAL 1957-61

The following chart shows how much federal money was apportioned to the states by the Bureau of Public Roads for fiscal years 1957-61 for ABC roads (federal-aid primary, secondary and urban roads) and for the National Interstate and Defense Highway System. "D" funds represent a special apportionment made for ABC roads for fiscal 1959 as an anti-recession measure. The states were required to match the federal apportionments shown below on the following basis: ABC roads -- 50-50; "D" funds -- \$1 state money for each \$2 federal; Interstate -- \$1 state money for each \$9 federal.

STATE	ABC ROADS		INTERSTATE	GRAND TOTAL	STATE RANK
	Regular	"D" Funds			
ALABAMA	\$ 71,870,400	\$ 8,089,185	\$ 183,806,712	\$ 263,766,297	16
ALASKA	79,120,695	6,178,599		85,299,294	47
ARIZONA	43,719,217	4,806,198	114,403,779	162,929,194	31
ARKANSAS	52,444,718	5,880,738	113,188,189	171,513,645	30
CALIFORNIA	196,337,722	22,073,488	714,802,539	933,213,749	1
COLORADO	56,484,460	6,259,199	99,775,033	162,518,692	32
CONNECTICUT	33,540,382	3,733,466	99,196,271	136,470,119	37
DELAWARE	15,335,608	1,706,285	45,591,140	62,633,033	50
D. OF C.	21,291,563	2,368,963	72,873,245	96,533,771	44
FLORIDA	58,905,501	6,544,442	193,585,062	259,035,005	17
GEORGIA	82,040,860	9,119,163	216,569,036	307,729,059	13
HAWAII	16,521,536	1,838,235		18,359,771	52
IDAHO	34,839,923	3,936,209	79,072,697	117,848,829	41
ILLINOIS	159,412,621	17,803,047	449,341,447	626,557,115	6
INDIANA	85,785,453	9,542,632	242,003,353	337,331,438	10
IOWA	76,324,121	8,523,047	139,970,461	224,817,629	22
KANSAS	72,288,252	8,123,299	126,732,562	207,144,113	24
KENTUCKY	63,772,598	7,138,825	166,611,513	237,522,936	21
LOUISIANA	56,461,687	6,305,387	193,291,881	256,058,955	18
MAINE	26,450,318	2,975,768	61,254,444	90,680,530	45
MARYLAND	39,233,412	4,394,431	154,979,918	198,607,761	27
MASSACHUSETTS	66,552,051	7,417,652	223,296,322	297,266,025	14
MICHIGAN	124,972,788	13,857,433	344,027,131	482,857,352	7
MINNESOTA	86,544,116	9,544,381	190,800,834	286,889,331	15
MISSISSIPPI	57,721,863	6,374,195	124,402,548	188,498,606	28
MISSOURI	98,468,447	11,041,091	253,923,441	363,432,979	8
MONTANA	56,148,990	6,325,284	118,704,436	181,178,710	29
NEBRASKA	58,641,894	6,628,717	96,367,279	161,637,890	34
NEVADA	34,147,059	3,839,673	73,346,523	111,333,255	43
NEW HAMPSHIRE	16,436,553	1,797,880	54,044,750	72,279,183	49
NEW JERSEY	68,630,542	7,585,212	245,208,877	321,424,631	11
NEW MEXICO	46,694,455	5,170,877	110,608,730	162,474,062	33
NEW YORK	229,090,063	25,765,119	559,008,152	813,863,334	2
NORTH CAROLINA	85,989,259	9,560,200	147,549,600	243,099,059	20
NORTH DAKOTA	39,956,555	4,511,272	72,953,832	117,421,659	42
OHIO	143,002,070	15,876,379	487,029,579	645,908,028	4
OKLAHOMA	68,324,284	7,668,061	126,410,270	202,402,615	25
OREGON	53,090,557	5,898,916	140,154,634	199,144,107	26
PENNSYLVANIA	172,821,989	19,217,078	435,956,480	627,995,547	5
RHODE ISLAND	19,948,622	2,219,046	50,458,370	72,626,038	48
SOUTH CAROLINA	46,371,982	5,066,872	100,888,857	152,327,711	36
SOUTH DAKOTA	43,223,544	4,880,326	74,868,415	122,972,285	40
TENNESSEE	74,543,692	8,295,696	230,809,934	313,649,322	12
TEXAS	214,950,698	24,334,820	474,640,513	713,926,031	3
UTAH	34,770,140	3,798,038	87,506,972	126,075,150	39
VERMONT	14,889,193	1,656,616	70,823,885	87,369,694	46
VIRGINIA	68,724,017	7,657,939	279,647,365	356,029,321	9
WASHINGTON	58,366,182	6,562,235	156,069,040	220,997,457	23
WEST VIRGINIA	38,871,703	4,324,463	111,624,328	154,820,494	35
WISCONSIN	81,375,787	9,098,443	156,187,934	246,662,164	19
WYOMING	34,838,555	3,886,714	95,131,687	133,856,956	38
Puerto Rico	25,199,141	2,798,766		27,997,907	51
TOTAL	\$3,675,000,000*	\$400,000,000*	\$9,200,000,000*	\$13,275,000,000*	

*Figures do not add to totals because federal administrative costs, which come out of totals, are not included in the state-by-state breakdown.

SOURCE: BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

Presidential Report

SAN LUIS APPROVAL

President Eisenhower June 3 signed a bill (S 44 - PL. 86-488) authorizing federal construction of the San Luis irrigation unit as part of the California Central Valley project and issued the following statement (Weekly Report p. 874):

It is with pleasure that I have today signed S 44, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to construct in California the San Luis unit of the Central Valley project and to enter into an agreement with the state of California with respect to its financing, construction and operation in order that there may be a joint federal-state use of the San Luis Reservoir site. This legislation culminates cooperative federal and state efforts which began five years ago. It constitutes a unique achievement in the field of water development and conservation and is consistent with the Administration's philosophy of partnership and teamwork in this field.

Negotiation of the agreement between the state and federal agencies should be undertaken immediately and concluded with dispatch. It is my earnest hope that these negotiations will insure a clear-cut understanding of responsibilities and the early undertaking of this mutually advantageous federal-state partnership in water development.

SUGAR QUOTAS

Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) May 25 wrote President Eisenhower asking him to make a "strong statement" in behalf of the Administration's request that the President be empowered to adjust foreign sugar quotas. (Weekly Report p. 968) Following is the text of the President's June 1 reply:

Dear Wallace:

Thank you for your May 25 letter with your observations on the allocation of possible 1960 domestic area sugar quota deficits. I also noted in the May 27 Congressional Record your comments made on the Senate floor on the same subject.

Whether or not it would be determined to reallocate such deficits in a manner different from that now provided by law, I nevertheless attach particular importance to the recommendation that the President be given appropriate authority to adjust certain foreign quotas when he finds such action is called for -- either in the national interest or to insure adequate domestic supplies of sugar. I hope most earnestly that Congress will act promptly on the sugar legislation recommended last March by this Administration, and I very much appreciate your own efforts, as well as the efforts of your colleagues joined with you, to see that the necessary legislative action on this subject is taken quickly.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

UNEMPLOYMENT TAX VETO

President Eisenhower June 3 vetoed a bill (HR 6482) involving unemployment taxes of a business that changes hands. The bill was introduced April 16, 1959 by Rep. James B. Utt (R Calif.), reported (H Rept 1058) by the House Ways and Means Committee Aug. 27, 1959, passed by the House Sept. 9, 1959, reported (S Rept 1276) by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee April 19, 1960, passed, amended, by the Senate May 4, 1960. The House agreed to the Senate's amendment May 19, 1960. Following is the complete text of the President's veto message:

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I return herewith, without my approval, HR 6482, entitled "An act relating to the credits against the unemployment tax in the case of certain successor employers."

To help finance the federal-state unemployment compensation system, the Federal Government imposes on covered employers an annual tax of 3 percent on the first \$3,000 of each employee's wages.

A special provision of law permits the wages paid each employee by a predecessor employer to be taken into account for purposes of the \$3,000 annual limitation on taxable wages by an employer who succeeds to the business. This provision is intended to insure that taxes paid with respect to the wages of any one employee are not increased for any year as a result of the business changing hands during the year. This desirable purpose is thwarted under present law, however, whenever a predecessor does not qualify as an "employer" within the meaning of that word as it is defined in the federal law.

HR 6482 would correct this situation, but it would do so, not just prospectively, but also retroactively to the beginning of 1951.

Strict avoidance of retroactive tax legislation, except in extraordinary and compelling circumstances not here in evidence, is essential to orderly tax administration, the Government's revenues and the fair treatment of taxpayers.

Although constrained, therefore, to disapprove the bill, I urge the Congress at its earliest opportunity to enact new legislation without retroactive effect.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

CHARITY TAX VETO

President Eisenhower June 3 vetoed a bill (HR 6779) involving income tax deductions for contributions to charitable organizations. The bill was introduced April 29, 1959 by the late Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa. 1937-60), reported (H Rept. 991) by the House Ways and Means Committee Aug. 24, 1959, passed by the House Aug. 25, 1959, reported (S Rept 1334) by the Senate Finance Committee May 4, 1960, passed, amended, by the Senate May 5, 1960. The House agreed to the Senate's amendments May 19, 1960.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I return herewith, without my approval, HR 6779 entitled "An act to amend section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to the unlimited deduction for charitable contributions for certain individuals)."

Existing law allows a taxpayer an unlimited deduction for charitable contributions if the sum of his contributions and federal income tax payments in the taxable year and in each of eight of the 10 preceding taxable years exceeds 90 percent of his taxable income.

HR 6779 would provide that under certain circumstances the 90 percent test shall be considered satisfied in each of two consecutive years if the sum of the contributions and income tax payments for the two consecutive years exceeds 90 percent of the combined taxable income for such two years. The bill is a temporary measure without effect after the 1968 taxable year. It would also apply retroactively to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

Nothing appears in the record on this bill that would justify a departure from the general rule that changes in the tax laws should apply only prospectively. In actual fact, the retroactive feature of this bill is highly discriminatory. Some taxpayers could avoid an otherwise assessable deficiency for 1957, 1958 or 1959 by using the bill's benefits to amend incorrect returns for those years, but other taxpayers who filed correct returns could not avail themselves of the bill's benefits to claim a refund for those years.

Although unable to approve this bill, I would be willing to sign new legislation provided it applied only prospectively and were truly designed to encourage substantial gifts to educational institutions and other recognized public charities.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 86-478

HR 4029 -- Re taxes on firearms. KING (D Calif.) -- 2/4/59 -- House Ways and Means reported Aug. 17, 1959. House passed Aug. 18, 1959. Senate Finance reported May 2, 1960. Senate passed, amended, May 5, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments May 19, 1960. President signed June 1, 1960.

Public Law 86-479

HR 9308 -- Extend for three years the suspension of duty on crude chicory imports. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/6/60 -- House Ways and Means reported Feb. 22, 1960. House passed March 2, 1960. Senate Finance reported May 3, 1960. Senate passed, amended, May 5, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments May 19, 1960. President signed June 1, 1960.

Public Law 86-480

HR 9818 -- Convey certain federal real property to Florida. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/21/60 -- House Agriculture reported April 19, 1960. House passed May 2, 1960. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 5, 1960. Senate passed May 23, 1960. President signed June 1, 1960.

Public Law 86-481

HR 10809 -- Authorize appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal 1961. BROOKS (D La.) -- 3/1/60 -- House Science and Astronautics reported March 3, 1960. House passed May 9, 1960. Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences reported April 29, 1960. Senate passed, amended, May 3, 1960. House agreed to conference report May 23, 1960. Senate agreed to conference report May 24, 1960. President signed June 1, 1960.

Public Law 86-482

HR 9465 -- Extend loan of a naval vessel to the Republic of China. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/7/60 -- House Armed Services reported Jan. 19, 1960. House passed Feb. 2, 1960. Senate Armed Services reported April 28, 1960. Senate passed, amended, May 5, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments May 23, 1960. President signed June 1, 1960.

Public Law 86-483

H J Res 640 -- Re centennial of birth of Gen. John J. Pershing. HULL (D Mo.) -- 3/2/60 -- House Judiciary reported March 10, 1960. House passed March 21, 1960. Senate Judiciary reported May 2, 1960. Senate passed, amended, May 5, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments May 16, 1960. President signed June 1, 1960.

Public Law 86-484

H J Res 502 -- Authorize construction of memorial to Mary McLeod Bethune. BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 8/17/59 -- House Administration reported March 30, 1960. House passed March 30, 1960. Senate Rules and Administration reported May 11, 1960. Senate passed May 23, 1960. President signed June 1, 1960.

Public Law 86-485

H J Res 546 -- Authorize presentation of first 50-star flag flown over Capitol to Hawaii Congressional delegation. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/12/60 -- House Administration reported March 30, 1960. House passed March 30, 1960. Senate Rules and Administration reported May 11, 1960. Senate passed May 23, 1960. President signed June 1, 1960.

Public Law 86-486

S 2130 -- Authorize payment to Japan for use of certain lands. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 7/8/59 -- Senate Foreign Relations reported Aug. 6, 1959. Senate passed Aug. 24, 1959. House Foreign Affairs reported Jan. 21, 1960. House passed May 23, 1960. President signed June 1, 1960.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Astronautics & Atomic Energy |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Education & Housing | Congress, Constitution, |
| Health & Welfare | Civil Rights |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Government Operations |
| Immigration | Indians, D.C., Territories |
| International Affairs | Judicial Procedures |
| 5. LABOR | Lands, Public Works, Resources |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | Post Office & Civil Service |
| Armed Services & Defense | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Veterans | Business & Commerce |
| | Taxes & Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

HOUSE

HR 12461 -- Amend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, for 1 year; authorize Presidential action during time Congress is not in session if in national interest or necessary to insure an adequate supply of sugar. HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 6/1/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 12487 -- Provide a national agricultural exhibition. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 6/2/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 12491 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Wyoming to Fremont County, Wyo. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 6/2/60 -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION AND HOUSING

SENATE

S 3619 -- Make permanent law provisions of section 408 of National Housing Act regulating savings and loan holding companies. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 6/2/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

SENATE

S 3620 -- Permit Social Security coverage of certain policemen and police-women in Hammond, La. LONG (D La.) -- 6/2/60 -- Finance.

HOUSE

HR 12458 -- Increase amount appropriated for President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 6/1/60 -- Education and Labor.

- HR 12463 -- Similar to HR 12419. KING (D Utah) -- 6/1/60.
HR 12486 -- Extend and improve special education and rehabilitation services provided by Federal Government. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 12489 -- Permit social security coverage of certain policemen and policewomen in Hammond, La. MORRISON (D La.) -- 6/2/60 -- Ways and Means.
HR 12494 -- Similar to HR 12486. LAFORE (R Pa.) -- 6/2/60.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

NO INTRODUCTIONS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S J Res 200 -- Invite Federation Aeronautique Internationale to hold the 1962 world sport parachuting championships at Orange, Mass. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/2/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S J Res 201 -- Authorize federal participation in New York World's Fair. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60 -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

- H J Res 723 -- Invite Federation Aeronautique Internationale to hold 1962 world sport parachuting championships at Orange, Mass. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 6/2/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
H J Res 725 -- Authorize federal participation in New York World's Fair. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
H J Res 726 -- Similar to H J Res 725. BARRY (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 727 -- Similar to H J Res 725. BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 728 -- Similar to H J Res 725. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 729 -- Similar to H J Res 725. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 730 -- Similar to H J Res 725. DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 731 -- Similar to H J Res 725. DOOLEY (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 732 -- Similar to H J Res 725. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 733 -- Similar to H J Res 725. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 734 -- Similar to H J Res 725. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 735 -- Similar to H J Res 725. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 736 -- Similar to H J Res 725. HEALEY (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 737 -- Similar to H J Res 725. HOLTMAN (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 738 -- Similar to H J Res 725. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 739 -- Similar to H J Res 725. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 740 -- Similar to H J Res 725. KILBURN (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 741 -- Similar to H J Res 725. MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 742 -- Similar to H J Res 725. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 743 -- Similar to H J Res 725. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 744 -- Similar to H J Res 725. OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 745 -- Similar to H J Res 725. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 746 -- Similar to H J Res 725. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 747 -- Similar to H J Res 725. RAY (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 748 -- Similar to H J Res 725. ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 749 -- Similar to H J Res 725. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 750 -- Similar to H J Res 725. TAYLOR (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 751 -- Similar to H J Res 725. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 752 -- Similar to H J Res 725. WEIS (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 753 -- Similar to H J Res 725. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.
H J Res 754 -- Similar to H J Res 725. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 6/3/60.
H J Res 755 -- Similar to H J Res 725. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 6/3/60.
H J Res 756 -- Similar to H J Res 625. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 6/3/60.

5. Labor

HOUSE

- HR 12451 -- Amend Railway Labor Act, as amended, to redefine "employee". KILGORE (D Texas) -- 5/31/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES AND DEFENSE

HOUSE

- HR 12510 -- Authorize Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, to approve a financial contribution for civil defense to New York state. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 6/3/60 -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

HOUSE

- HR 12457 -- Amend title 38, USC, to liberalize income limitations applicable to pensions of World War I veterans. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 6/1/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

- HR 12459 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide a 1-year period during which veterans may be granted national service life insurance. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 6/1/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
HR 12505 -- Amend section 501, title 38, USC, to provide service after Nov. 11, 1918, and before Oct. 18, 1921, date of ratification of peace treaty with Germany, qualify veterans for non-service-connected pension. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 6/3/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS AND ATOMIC ENERGY

HOUSE

- HR 12448 -- Amend National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended. BROOKS (D La.) -- 5/31/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

- S J Res 199 -- Establish fourth Friday in September every year American Indian Day. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- 6/1/60 -- Judiciary.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

HOUSE

- H Res 544 -- Provide additional mail clerks for Office of Postmaster, House of Representatives. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 5/31/60 -- House Administration.

- H Res 545 -- Print "United States Defense Policies in 1958" as a House document. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 6/1/60 -- House Administration.

- H Res 547 -- Authorize Committee on House Administration to conduct an investigation and study of expenditures from contingent fund of House of Representatives. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60 -- Rules.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

HOUSE

- HR 12450 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit states and local governments to levy property taxes on real and personal property owned by the U.S. but in possession of and used by private persons in businesses operated for profit. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 5/31/60 -- Government Operations.

- HR 12490 -- Assist areas to develop and maintain stable, diversified economies by financial and technical assistance. SILVER (R Ky.) -- 6/2/60 -- Banking and Currency.

- HR 12496 -- Amend "anti-kickback statute" to extend to all negotiated contracts. SMITH (D Iowa) -- 6/2/60 -- Government Operations.

- HR 12508 -- Establish Department of Urban Affairs and prescribe its functions. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 6/3/60 -- Government Operations.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 3607 -- Declare the U.S. holds in trust for Pueblos of Santa Ana, Zia, Jemez, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, Cochiti, Isleta, and San Ildefonso certain public domain lands. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Chavez (D N.M.) -- 5/31/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

- S 3615 -- Amend Uniform Narcotic Drug Act for District of Columbia. BEALL (R Md.) -- 6/1/60 -- District of Columbia.

- S 3616 -- Deny to District of Columbia, in suits on claims arising out of negligent operation of vehicles owned or controlled by it and operated by its employees in performance of their official duties, defense of governmental immunity; relieve such employees of liability in such cases to third persons. FREDERICK (D Del.) (by request) -- 6/1/60 -- District of Columbia.

- S Res 330 -- Study conditions in American Samoa. LONG (D Hawaii) -- 6/3/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 12483 -- Amend section 801 of "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 6/2/60 -- District of Columbia.

- HR 12485 -- Amend act of May 7, 1906, re regulation of practice of pharmacy and sale of poisons in District of Columbia. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 6/2/60 -- District of Columbia.

- HR 12492 -- Amend District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947, as amended, and District of Columbia Business Corporation Act, as amended, re certain foreign corporations. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 6/2/60 -- District of Columbia.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

SENATE

S 3610 -- Prescribe a national policy re acquisition and disposition of proprietary rights in scientific and technical information obtained and inventions made through expenditure of public funds. LONG (D La.) -- 5/31/60 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

HR 12453 -- Extend application of section 3 of title 4, USC, re misuse of U.S. flag. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 5/31/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 12493 -- Provide cost-of-living allowances to judicial employees outside continental U.S., or Alaska and Hawaii. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 6/2/60 -- Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

S 3611 -- Erect Freedom Monument symbolizing ideals of democracy. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 5/31/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs. S 3623 -- Designate and establish portion of Hawaii National Park on Island of Maui, in Hawaii, as Haleakala National Park. FONG (R Hawaii), Long (D Hawaii) -- 6/3/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

HR 12447 -- Repeal act of Oct. 22, 1919 (41 Stat. 293), as amended. BARING (D Nev.) -- 5/31/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12449 -- Amend Migratory Bird Treaty Act to increase penalties for violation. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/31/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 12452 -- Expand and extend saline water conversion program under direction of Secretary of Interior. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 5/31/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12454 -- Establish a Resource Planning Commission for Lower Colorado River Basin. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 5/31/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12462 -- Similar to HR 12452. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 6/1/60.

HR 12464 -- Provide for a national cemetery at or near Fort Hood, Texas.

POAGE (D Texas) -- 6/1/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12467 -- Grant consent of Congress to northeastern water and related land resources compact. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 6/1/60 -- Public Works.

HR 12488 -- Similar to HR 12467. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 6/2/60.

HR 12507 -- Amend National Cultural Center Act, as amended, to enlarge site within which National Cultural Center may be built. DOOLEY (R N.Y.) -- 6/3/60 -- Public Works.

HR 12511 -- Similar to HR 12507. REECE (R Tenn.) -- 6/3/60.

H J Res 724 -- Similar to H J Res 717. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 6/1/60.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

HOUSE

HR 12466 -- Similar to HR 12383. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 6/1/60.

HR 12468 -- Amend title 39, USC, re Postal Service. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 6/1/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 12484 -- Correct inequities in compensation of certain postal field service employees exercising supervisory functions. BARRY (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

FEDERAL PAY DISCHARGE

The following 219 House Members (D 173, R 46) on June 2-3 signed the successful motion ("discharge petition") to discharge a rule (H Res 537) for floor debate on the federal pay raise bill (HR 9883) from the Rules Committee. (See p. 991) Members are Democrats unless otherwise noted.

Ala. -- Boykin, Elliott, Huddleston, Jones, Rains, Roberts. Alaska -- Rivers. Ark. -- Alford, Trimble. Calif. -- Cohelan, Hagen, Johnson, McFall, G.P. Miller, Moss, Sisk, Baldwin (R), Holifield, Kasem, King, Roosevelt, Hosmer (R). Colo. -- Johnson, Rogers, Cheneoweth (R), Conn. -- Bowles, Daddario, Giaimo, Irwin, Kowalski, Monagan. Del. -- McDowell. Fla. -- Fascell, Rogers. Ga. -- Davis, Mitchell. Hawaii -- Inouye. Ill. -- Gray, Mack, Price, Shipley, Chipferfield (R), Simpson (R), Dawson, Kluczynski, Libonati, Murphy, O'Brien, O'Hara, Pucinski, Rostenkowski, Church (R), Collier (R). Ind. -- Barr, Brademas, Denton, Hogan, Madden, Roush, Wampler, Adair (R). Iowa -- Kyl (R), Smith, Wolf, Jensen (R). Kan. -- Breeding, George, Hargis, Ky. -- Burke, Cheif, Natcher, Perkins, Stubblefield, Watts. La. -- Boggs, Morrison, Thompson.

Maine -- Coffin, Oliver. Md. -- Brewster, Fallon, Foley, Friedel, Garnatz, Johnson, Lankford. Mass. -- Boland, Burke, Donohue, Lane, Macdonald, O'Neill, Philbin, Conte (R), Curtis (R), Rogers (R). Mich. --

HR 12492 -- Provide additional opportunity for postal field service employees to obtain career appointments under act of July 30, 1956, who lost opportunity because of administrative error. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 6/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 12495 -- Provide health benefits for certain retired employees of Government. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 6/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 12506 -- Similar to HR 12495. BROTHILL (R Va.) -- 6/3/60.

HR 12509 -- Correct certain inequities in supervisory and other postal field service employees. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 6/3/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

8. TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

SENATE

S 3608 -- Establish Inland Navigation Commission; authorize fair and reasonable charges for use of inland waterway navigational improvements constructed, maintained, or operated with federal funds. BEALL (R Md.) -- 5/31/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3612 -- Import crude oil and propane gas sufficient to meet requirements of small business organizations. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 5/31/60 -- Finance.

S 3618 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to exempt from regulation transportation of bulk commodities by railroad. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/2/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

HR 12460 -- Protect position of Government under Government-insured ship mortgages; prevent unfair competition in cargo preference shipments by certain vessels having Government-insured ship mortgages. DINGELL (D Mich.) (by request) -- 6/1/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 12465 -- Provide simpler method of determining assessments under Federal Deposit Insurance Act. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 6/1/60 -- Banking and Currency.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

SENATE

S 3614 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to treat as charitable contributions amounts paid maintaining elementary or high school students, including but not limited to foreign and Indian students, in taxpayers' homes as members of their households. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 6/1/60 -- Finance.

HOUSE

HR 12469 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to deny a deduction for advertising not designed to promote sale of goods or services. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 6/1/60 -- Ways and Means.

H Con Res 697 -- Express sense of Congress that the U.S. not grant further tariff reductions in forthcoming tariff negotiations under provisions of Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 6/1/60 -- Ways and Means.

O'Hara, Bennett (R), Bentley (R), Broomfield (R), Diggs, Dingell, Griffiths, Lesinski, Machrowicz, Rabaut, Minn. -- Blatnik, Karth, Marshall, Wier, Mo. -- Boiling, Brown, Randall, Karsten, Moulder, Sullivan, Neb. -- Brock, McGinley, Cunningham (R), Weaver (R). Nev. -- Baring, N.H. -- Merrow (R). N.J. -- Addionizio, Daniels, Gallagher, Rodino, Thompson, Auchincloss (R), Cahill (R), Canfield (R), Dwyer (R), Glenn (R), Osmers (R), Wallhauser (R), Widnall (R).

N.Y. -- Duiski, O'Brien, Stratton, Barry (R), Dooley (R), Miller (R), Anfuso, Buckley, Gilbert, Farbstein, Healey, Holtzman, Kelly, Keogh, Multer, Rooney, Santangelo, Zelenko, Dorn (R), Fino (R), Halpern (R), N.C. -- Scott, N.D. -- Burdick, Ohio -- Ashley, Feighan, Hays, Kirwan, Levering, Moeller, Vanik, Ayres (R). Okla. -- Edmondson, Ore. -- Green, Porter, Ullman, Norblad (R). Pa. -- Clark, Dent, Flood, Holland, Moorhead, Morgan, Prokop, Quigley, Rhodes, Walter, Corbett (R), Curtin (R), Fenton (R), Fulton (R), Gavin (R), Kearns (R), Barrett, Byrne, Granahan, Green, Nix, Toll, R.I. -- Fogarty.

S.D. -- McGovern, Tenn. -- Evans, Frazier, Loser, Texas -- Patman, Wright, Utah -- King, Vt. -- Meyer, Va. -- Brothill (R), Wash. -- Magnuson, Horan (R), Tolleson (R). W. Va. -- Bailey, Hechler, Kee, Slack, Staggers, Moore (R), Wis. -- Flynn, Johnson, Kastenmeier, Reuss, Zablocki, O'Konski (R), Withrow (R).

COLOR ADDITIVES BILL RAISES SAFETY QUESTION

A new law on color additives is a good prospect before Congress adjourns early in July. But controversy and confusion concerning the entire additives question, which reached a peak with the 1959 cranberry "scare," promise to continue for some time to come. They reflect the inherent difficulty of determining the safety of food additives under the terms of a 1958 law, which is also the model for the prospective statute on color additives. The situation may be summarized as follows.

FOOD ADDITIVES -- In 1958 Congress enacted the Food Additives Amendment (PL 85-929) to the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. This legislation, sought for 10 years, reversed the existing "innocent until proved guilty" rule whereby it was up to the Food and Drug Administration to prove that an additive was "unsafe" before its use could be barred. Henceforth, the makers and users of additives were required to establish their safety to FDA's satisfaction before their use could be sanctioned.

To provide for an orderly transition from the old to the new system, however, the law permitted what amounted to a grace period of 30 months for most additives. For those introduced after January 1, 1958, the deadline for compliance was set at March 6, 1959. But for the great bulk of additives in use prior to Jan. 1, 1958, the law allowed up to two additional years for compliance -- one year without question, and an additional year at the option of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. When the first deadline was reached March 6, 1960, few applications for clearance had been received and fewer granted, so Secretary Arthur S. Flemming proclaimed a blanket extension until March 6, 1961.

FDA has in fact issued a number of extensions for specific additives to permit fuller investigation of data relating to their safety. But more than one thousand others, including a large number of artificial flavors, are in an administrative "limbo," neither cleared nor individually reprieved. Thus another nine months must pass before food consumers and producers can be certain that a host of common additives are considered safe. FDA believes that most, if not all, of these will be cleared; meanwhile, however, there is room for doubt.

CANCER CLAUSE -- Further complicating the additives picture is the so-called Delaney "cancer clause" inserted in the 1958 law on the initiative of Rep. James J. Delaney (D N.Y.), who carried out the original investigation of additives during the 81st Congress. The clause provided that "no additive shall be deemed to be safe if it is found to induce cancer when ingested by man or animal, or if it is found, after tests which are appropriate for the evaluation of the safety of food additives, to induce cancer in man or animal."

It was this prohibition that led Secretary Flemming to announce Nov. 9, 1959 that FDA had found traces of a cancer-causing weed-killer in certain lots of cranberries, and to warn against buying any cranberries until proved free of contamination. Although relatively few berries were so contaminated, sales plummeted as a result of the "scare," and the Government agreed to

indemnify cranberry growers for their losses, at an estimated cost of \$10 million. (See Editorial Research Reports, "Food Safeguards," Jan. 20, 1960.)

The furore raised by the cranberry incident and a subsequent case involving certain hormone-treated chickens led President Eisenhower to call for a scientific review of the situation. A panel of experts, headed by Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, reported May 14 that "a literal interpretation of the (Delaney) section must lead to the prohibition of such a (cancer-inducing) substance even though present in trace amounts." The panel took no position on the argument advanced by business spokesmen that the law should permit FDA to establish tolerance limits for carcinogenic additives as it does for others. But the panel argued for discretion in interpreting the Delaney clause, and proposed a series of steps to assist Secretary Flemming in administering the clause.

COLOR ADDITIVES -- New legislation to deal with color additives was requested by Flemming in 1959 following a Supreme Court ruling that existing law prohibited the certification of any coal-tar colors found to be "harmful" in any amount -- the same principle embodied in the Delaney clause, although that was not at issue. The decision led FDA to withdraw approval of seven food colors and, subsequently, 14 coal-tar colors used in lipstick, although none was alleged to be carcinogenic. At the lipstick industry's request, FDA postponed the order and held new hearings Feb. 17-March 2, 1960. If the final decision, expected shortly, confirms the ban, the industry probably will take the case to court.

Meanwhile, the Senate Aug. 24, 1959 passed a color additives bill (S 2197) modeled after the 1958 food additives law. It did away with the existing distinction between coal-tar and other colors, and provided for certification of colors, even if harmful in certain quantities, under tolerance limits. After lengthy hearings starting Jan. 26, 1960 (Weekly Report, p. 457), the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee June 2 ordered reported a similar measure (HR 7624). Unlike the Senate bill, however, HR 7624 contains the same Delaney clause inserted in the 1958 law.

In a second appearance before the House Committee May 9, Flemming reiterated his support for the Delaney clause as follows: "The rallying point against the anti-cancer provision is the catch phrase that it takes away the scientist's right to exercise judgment. The issue thus made is a false one, because the clause allows the exercise of all the judgment that can safely be exercised on the basis of our present knowledge.

"The clause is grounded on the scientific fact of life that no one, at this time, can tell us how to establish for man a safe tolerance for a cancer-producing agent. Until cancer research makes a breakthrough on this point, there simply is no scientific basis on which judgment or discretion could be exercised in tolerating a small amount of a known carcinogenic color or food additive." Flemming's stand is expected to prevail when the proposed law is finally enacted.

\$403,859 IN COUNTERPART FUNDS SPENT FOR JUNKETS IN 1959

Senators and Representatives traveling abroad on committee assignments spent \$403,859.10 in U.S.-owned foreign currency during 1959.

According to reports published in the Congressional Record, members of Senate Committees spent the equivalent of \$145,831.05 in counterpart funds between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 1959. Members of House committees reported spending \$258,028.05. In all, 55 different countries were listed in the counterpart fund spending reports. (See charts p. 1018-9)

Traveling lawmakers in 1959 spent the most money in Western Europe. West Germany (\$70,587.31), France (\$69,051.47), Italy (\$51,168.47) and the United Kingdom (\$33,319.78) accounted for more than half of all counterpart funds in 1959.

There is no way of determining the total cost of Congressional junketing. The counterpart fund reports furnish the only solid figures available and these expenditures account for only a fraction of the total cost. Furthermore, counterpart fund expenditures are reported only on a committee-by-committee basis; there is no total for spending by individual Members.

Counterpart funds are a result of U.S. foreign aid expenditures. Nations receiving mutual security money are required to deposit an equivalent amount of their own currency. Ninety percent of the currency is reserved for the economic and military development of the depositing nation. The other 10 percent is reserved for use by the U.S. Travel money for Members of Congress is drawn from this 10 percent share.

Traveling lawmakers can also draw on funds appropriated to their respective committees for routine and special investigations. They can use money appropriated to the State Department and allocated to diplomatic missions abroad. They also can use funds appropriated to other departments and agencies when they are studying departmental budgets. Only counterpart fund spending is reported, however.

Counterpart funds are made available by the State Department to any Member of Congress traveling overseas with his committee chairman's authorization. (For list of Congressmen traveling overseas in 1959, see Weekly Report p. 298)

Not Audited

Before members of a committee leave the U.S., the chairman notifies the State Department how much foreign currency will be needed. Upon arrival in a foreign country, individual members sign receipts for the currency. Their expenditures are not audited, but they file vouchers with their committees. The committee totals the vouchers and the chairman reports to the Senate Rules and Administration Committee or the House Administration Committee. The report states names of committeemen and staff members who spent counterpart funds, where they were spent, length of stay, amount of currency received, amount

spent and purposes of expenditures, such as lodging, transportation and administrative costs. No provision is made for expenditure of counterpart funds for personal purposes.

The reports published in the Congressional Record, beginning with the current report covering 1959, are broken down into expenditures for transportation, lodging, food and a miscellaneous category which covers tipping and small personal expenses. Previously only committee totals were published. The same law (PL 85-477) that required the functional breakdown of expenses also changed the reporting period from fiscal years to calendar years. As a result, although figures were available for fiscal 1958 (July 1, 1957-July 1, 1958) and for calendar 1959, no figures were published for the intervening six months (July-December 1958). (1959 Almanac p. 823)

Of the 13 Senate and 12 House committees reporting counterpart fund expenditures in 1959, the House Judiciary Committee was the top spender -- \$54,363.81 in 24 different countries. The top spender in the Senate was the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee -- \$26,-571.24 in 28 countries.

Two House committees -- Agriculture, Education and Labor -- did not list the amounts spent for transportation, lodging, meals and miscellaneous. They merely reported the totals spent in each country visited.

Anti-Secrecy Proposals

Some Members of Congress believe that more light should be shed on the counterpart fund procedure. Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) perennially has sponsored legislation to require that the amount of counterpart funds spent by individual Members be made public. He offered an amendment along these lines to the Mutual Security Act of 1960 (PL 86-472), but it was dropped from the final version of the bill at the insistence of the House.

Another amendment, sponsored by Williams and Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.), was more successful. As enacted into law, the Mutual Security Act required that, effective July 1, 1960, committees report dollar expenditures from funds appropriated to the committees as well as foreign currency expenditures from counterpart funds. (Weekly Report p. 827)

Williams June 3 said he would offer an individual-listing amendment to the mutual security appropriations bill or to the Legislative Branch appropriations bill (HR 12232).

Both Williams and Rep. H.R. Gross (R Iowa), the sponsor of a measure (HR 5410) requiring full disclosure of all money spent outside the U.S., said recent newspaper stories of alleged abuses of Congressional expense accounts might help get their proposals adopted in 1960. (Weekly Report p. 962)

Gross said he would take the House floor soon in an attempt to pry his measure out of the House Administration Committee where it has been lodged for a year. (1959 Weekly Report p. 717)

COUNTERPART FUNDS SPENT BY CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

(Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1959; figures given in dollar equivalents)

SENATE

COMMITTEE	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	TRANS-PORTATION	LODGING	MEALS	OTHER	TOTAL
Aeronautical and Space Sciences	4	\$ 539.71	\$ 504.50	\$ 299.43	\$ 467.19	\$ 1,810.83
Appropriations	28	8,192.86	6,815.19	4,928.56	3,024.49	22,961.10
Armed Services	21	1,993.05	4,624.36	3,849.77	1,544.45	12,021.63
Foreign Relations	23	3,591.25	4,281.34	3,262.15	2,311.22	13,445.96
Interior and Insular Affairs	14	1,740.82	4,011.50	5,966.00	1,394.52	13,112.84
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	28	12,148.31	6,268.17	4,787.20	3,367.56	26,571.24
Judiciary	11	11,116.23	2,243.24	3,008.15	854.26	17,221.88
Post Office and Civil Service	7	4,526.71	1,431.72	1,688.72	550.65	8,197.80
Public Works	4	4,752.00	974.00	697.00	360.00	6,783.00
Rules and Administration	1	351.80	438.75	266.67	570.68	1,627.90
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy	14	11,273.59	3,310.10	3,625.47	1,745.50	19,954.66
Joint Economic Committee	6	1,265.17	276.72	321.25	259.07	2,122.21
SENATE TOTAL	161	\$61,491.50	\$35,179.59	\$32,700.37	\$16,459.59	\$145,831.05

HOUSE

COMMITTEE	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	TRANS-PORTATION	LODGING	MEALS	OTHER	TOTAL
Agriculture	23	---	---	---	---	\$ 32,137.20
Armed Services	18	\$16,493.14	\$ 5,385.54	\$ 5,110.77	\$ 4,087.69	31,077.14
Education and Labor	9	---	---	---	---	15,955.21
Foreign Affairs	30	11,171.43	13,110.76	8,449.07	4,348.74	38,079.50
Judiciary	24	16,309.19	10,872.77	16,309.14	10,872.71	54,363.81
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	12	4,036.00	5,985.00	2,725.00	1,750.00	14,496.00
Post Office and Civil Service	7	1,532.27	776.52	502.75	216.06	3,027.60
Public Works	9	10,044.38	8,373.25	5,526.15	5,326.35	29,270.13
Science and Astronautics	17	6,808.48	4,638.17	5,186.11	2,598.00	19,233.71
Un-American Activities	3	111.80	156.25	207.45	140.85	616.35
Veterans Affairs	5	1,371.50	364.55	675.55	304.90	2,716.50
Ways and Means	15	10,805.90	3,361.00	2,127.00	761.00	17,054.90
HOUSE TOTAL	172	\$78,684.09	\$53,023.81	\$46,818.99	\$30,406.30	\$258,028.05
GRAND TOTAL						\$403,859.10

HOW MUCH THE COMMITTEES SPENT IN EACH COUNTRY

(Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1959; figures given in dollar equivalents)

COUNTRY	SENATE SPENDING	HOUSE SPENDING	TOTALS
ARGENTINA	\$ 525.84	\$ 1,243.66	\$ 1,769.50
AUSTRALIA	2,063.60	1,055.67	3,119.27
AUSTRIA	6,151.78*	1,318.39	7,470.17
BELGIUM	1,087.28*	1,095.40	2,182.68
BRAZIL	911.06	5,318.72	6,229.78
BURMA	---	333.15	333.15
CAMBODIA	470.54	47.40	517.94
CEYLON	207.46	50.11	257.57
CHILE	53.19	2,364.00	2,417.19
COLOMBIA	2,626.24	400.88	3,027.12
DENMARK	13,774.98*	4,020.64	17,795.62
EGYPT	---	69.66	69.66
FINLAND	765.13*	---	765.13
FRANCE	17,883.34*	51,168.13	69,051.47
GERMANY	24,207.15*	46,380.16	70,587.31
GREECE	803.48	2,575.78	3,379.26
GHANA	56.00	---	56.00
HONG KONG	5,603.85	6,535.81	12,139.66
INDIA	3,592.55	3,239.00	6,831.55
INDONESIA	984.42	233.33	1,217.75
IRAN	---	864.96	864.96
IRAQ	---	34.24	34.24
IRELAND	196.00	2,713.06	2,909.06
ISRAEL	2,604.93	1,944.66	4,549.59
ITALY	11,389.14*	39,779.33	51,168.47
JAPAN	5,446.60	8,606.95	14,053.55
JORDAN	1,061.36	570.53	1,631.89
KENYA	525.20	---	525.20
KOREA	230.00	2,339.85	2,569.85
LAOS	150.00	---	150.00
LEBANON	1,386.65	999.43	2,386.08
MOROCCO	---	924.54	924.54
NETHERLANDS	13,731.45*	11,600.47	25,331.92
NEW ZEALAND	350.00	340.20	690.20
NIGERIA	85.60	---	85.60
NORWAY	97.60*	192.54	290.14
PAKISTAN	275.43	953.98	1,229.41
PERU	847.06	4,927.91	5,774.97
PHILIPPINES	997.25	1,530.60	2,527.85
POLAND	358.83*	2,811.27	3,170.10
PORTUGAL	958.90	---	958.90
SENEGAL	---	126.77	126.77
SINGAPORE	---	200.82	200.82
SOUTH AFRICA	1,131.31	---	1,131.31
SPAIN	3,023.81*	5,906.60	8,930.41
SUDAN	---	423.04	423.04
SWEDEN	1,640.99*	119.03	1,760.02
SWITZERLAND	4,169.88*	9,131.93	13,301.81
TAIWAN	584.98	1,052.32	1,637.30
THAILAND	1,731.40	2,188.07	3,919.47
TURKEY	1,083.36	2,234.71	3,318.07
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC	1,312.99	---	1,312.99
UNITED KINGDOM	6,646.65*	26,673.13	33,319.78
VIETNAM	2,045.79	1,357.89	3,403.68
YUGOSLAVIA	----	29.33	29.33
TOTAL	\$145,831.05*	\$258,028.05	\$403,859.10

*Includes money spent by Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and Joint Economic Committee.

Committee Roundup

JAPANESE TREATY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

HELD HEARING -- June 7 on U.S.-Japanese mutual cooperation and security treaty (Exec E, 86th Congress, 2nd Session). (Weekly Report p. 134)

BACKGROUND -- The treaty was signed Jan. 19 at White House ceremonies participated in by President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi of Japan. It was submitted to the Senate March 10. (For complete text of treaty, see Weekly Report p. 121.)

TESTIMONY -- June 7 -- Secretary of State Christian A. Herter said the treaty would strengthen the "fabric of international peace and security" and would be of mutual benefit to both the U.S. and Japan in contrast to the 1951 treaty, signed when Japan emerged from occupation status, which was favorable to the U.S. Herter said the Soviet Union and Red China had carried on one of history's most intensive propaganda campaigns against the treaty and keeping U.S. troops in Japan. He attributed Japanese Socialist party opposition to the treaty to a desire "to strengthen their (the Socialists') ties with Communist China." Referring to President Eisenhower's four-day state visit to Japan scheduled to begin June 19, Herter said, "The President's plans ought to remain unchanged," but he asked to discuss the matter further in closed Committee session. Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), who had previously questioned advisability of the Eisenhower trip in view of threatened hostile demonstrations, said after the closed hearing that Herter had made a "persuasive case" in support of going through with the visit as planned.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- June 8 -- The upper house of the Japanese Diet began consideration of the treaty, previously ratified by the lower house. Approval was expected before Mr. Eisenhower's June 19 arrival. Preceding this, all 125 Socialist members of the lower house June 6 submitted their resignations in an effort to force the Kishi government's downfall and prevent final ratification of the treaty. Socialists and other leftist elements staged repeated demonstrations and brief general strikes to prevent treaty ratification. The pro-Communist Zenkaihoren Student Federation June 7 vowed to mass on airport runways to prevent Mr. Eisenhower's landing, and said the President would be punished "physically" if he went through with his visit. In a counter-move, Japanese conservatives June 8 announced plans to rally 600,000 Japanese to give Mr. Eisenhower a rousing welcome June 19. Japanese officials expressed doubt the President would be exposed to any personal danger.

U-2 INCIDENT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On the U-2 incident and other events related to the recent summit conference. (Weekly Report p. 979) Testimony:

June 2 -- Defense Secretary Thomas S. Gates Jr. said that he already knew the sense of the statement Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev planned to make at the May 16 opening session of the summit conference

when, on May 15, Gates ordered a world-wide U.S. military communications alert from Paris. Gates said the alert "was a sound precautionary measure," and the President and Secretary of State were apprised of the alert order before it was given.

Gates listed the following persons as taking part in the May 9 conference at which the decision was made for the President to assume responsibility for authorizing U-2 espionage flights: Secretary of State Christian A. Herter, Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon, Assistant Secretary of State Foy D. Kohler, Charles E. Bohlen of the State Department, Secretary of the Air Force James H. Douglas, Gates and perhaps "one or two others". Gates said that he knew of only one meeting (May 5), in the series of pre-summit conference meetings considering U.S. reaction to the U-2 incident, at which President Eisenhower was present.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- June 2 -- Khrushchev wrote four Democratic leaders that the U.S. Government wrecked the summit conference, that the U.S. followed a "doctrine of aggression and provocation" which "was not created by the American people" and that "militarist circles of the U.S.A." were pursuing "the policy of war." The letter was addressed to House Speaker Sam Rayburn (Texas), Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas), Adlai E. Stevenson and Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J.W. Fulbright (Ark.). Khrushchev said current U.S. policy "is not in line with the great democratic traditions...of Washington and Jefferson, Lincoln and Franklin D. Roosevelt." Khrushchev said the Soviet Union would welcome all U.S. steps to improve U.S.-Soviet relations. His letter replied to a May 17 telegram sent by the Democrats to President Eisenhower, and forwarded to Khrushchev, asking the President to convey to Khrushchev the Democrats' view that he should reconsider his decision to postpone the summit conference. (Weekly Report p. 891)

Stevenson, the same day, said Khrushchev's letter "sounded conciliatory and hopeful about the prospects for renewed negotiations," but he disputed an allegation by Khrushchev that Mr. Eisenhower was solely responsible for the breakup of the summit conference.

Johnson said Khrushchev was trying to divide the American people but would not succeed.

June 3 -- Khrushchev, in a Moscow press conference, said Eisenhower was "completely lacking in will power" to curb aggressive forces in the U.S. and was "dangerous" as head of a mighty state. Khrushchev said Mr. Eisenhower told him at Camp David the U.S. did not want a unified Germany. (The White House June 3 said Khrushchev's statement was "absolutely untrue.") Khrushchev said Soviet commanders were authorized to use nuclear rockets to destroy any U.S. foreign bases from which future espionage flights over the U.S.S.R. might emanate.

June 4 -- Herter said "All America...shares the disgust I feel at the ill-tempered attacks emanating from Mr. Khrushchev." Eisenhower June 5 said "The enemies of human dignity lurk in a thousand places in governments that have become spiritual wastelands, and in leaders that brandish angry epithets, slogans and satellites."

NATIONAL POLICY MACHINERY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, National Policy Machinery Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the adequacy of Government organization for the cold war. (Weekly Report p. 914) Testimony:

May 26 -- George F. Kennan, professor at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Princeton, N.J., former director of the Policy Planning Staff in the Truman Administration, and Ambassador to the Soviet Union in 1952, made these points:

- Performance of the United States as a world power had been hampered by "the clumsiness of our governmental machinery and by the inappropriateness of much of it to the purposes it is supposed to serve."

- There should be some one senior official in the Executive Branch, preferably the Secretary of State to act as the President's "principal executive agent" for all matters affecting the national security, international relations and military matters.

- The Policy Planning Staff established in 1947 by the late former Secretary of State George C. Marshall was "essentially sound"; its effectiveness would depend on staff members being "devoid of any other institutional loyalty or disciplinary relationship within the Government" and able to give opinions "with the most rigorous frankness and independence...."

- There was "real need from time to time" for the consultation of outside experts in policy planning, but consultants must contribute only information and opinion, not final policy decisions.

- The Foreign Service was overstaffed, included persons without broad educational backgrounds, and entrance examinations failed to test adequately the candidates' ability to think clearly; security controls were "poorly conceived, in some respects illogical, overly mechanical, humiliating, and in many instances discouraging;" various aspects of a Foreign Service officer's work, character and loyalty should not be separated in judging his work.

- The present system of advisory committees led to "endless compromises" and weak decisions and should be replaced by a system of "rigorous personal responsibility" with a chairman who would bear full responsibility for the final recommendation without being bound to achieve unanimity or majority approval.

- The State Department and Foreign Service seemed to be "seriously over-organized," mainly because of the committee system, "the contagion of bigness" in the governmental machinery generally, and a "tendency to complete separation of managerial and personnel functions from substantive ones". A smaller, more compact group of individuals, bound by "personal intimacy and confidence as well as by a long community of experience, could accomplish far more expeditiously and effectively what is now accomplished by a badly bloated apparatus."

Kennan also said summit meetings should occur only at the very end of negotiations for the purpose of signing agreements already reached, and that the United States "should look very carefully" before submitting the prestige of the President to another summit meeting. He said international affairs "probably have deteriorated" from the U.S. standpoint and "it looks to me as if we are going to be up against a stiffer attitude, a more ugly one than in past months."

June 2 -- Former New York Gov. W. Averell Harriman (D 1955-59), director of the Mutual Security Program

1951-53, former Ambassador to Russia and Great Britain and Secretary of Commerce in the Truman Administration, said the Budget Bureau and Treasury Department "now exert too strong an influence upon policy decisions" in national security and foreign policy fields. Harriman said he "would suggest that their wings be clipped," and greater weight be given the views of the Council of Economic Advisers in measuring the impact of national security policies on the economy.

Harriman also said: the Secretaries of State and Defense should have "constant personal communication between each other," but the Secretary of State must have the "senior position" in all foreign policy matters; a proposal for a Secretary of Foreign Affairs might help take some of the load off the Secretary of State; ambassadors-at-large should be appointed to coordinate the work of embassies in different areas; an ambassador must be willing to lose his job rather than tailor his recommendations for expediency; there no longer were any unimportant Foreign Service posts that could be used for political reward and ambassadors should be selected on the basis of their qualifications, not because of large political contributions; more use should be made of the U.S. representative to the United Nations; the head of the U.S. Information Agency should be chosen not for knowledge of publicity techniques but for his understanding of ideological cross-currents and problems of the world in general; conflict of interest laws were outmoded and should be updated; interdepartmental committees should be under constant review since many were "a waste of time."

Referring to the May summit conference, Harriman told the Subcommittee he believed Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev had "staked his political position on the relationship he developed with Mr. Eisenhower," and the breakdown of the conference was "a great comedown" for Khrushchev. He said, however, it was quite possible "many Kremlin leaders" did not want Mr. Eisenhower to go to Russia because he would have received "the most tumultuous welcome anyone ever received anywhere."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- May 23 -- Subcommittee Chairman Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), in a prepared address before the second training conference of the National Defense Executive Reserve, said both Congress and the Executive Branch "must recognize the paramount needs of government for the finest talent we can find." He said Congress must "act to reform or repeal the archaic conflict of interest and dual compensation laws" which "hamstring our search for special skills and experience."

BASEBALL REGULATION

The Senate Judiciary Committee June 8, after taking two key votes, deferred further consideration of a bill (S 3483) bringing certain aspects of professional baseball under federal antitrust laws. (Weekly Report p. 945)

The Committee voted 5-8 to reject an amendment by Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) to cut a provision requiring major league baseball clubs to submit all but 40 of the players under their control for draft by any other major league club at least once a year.

Also rejected, by a 3-5 vote, was an amendment by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D Mich.) that would have prevented the proposed Continental League from participating in the player draft until it was established as a part of organized baseball.

DRUG PRICES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On administered prices in the drug industry. The hearings focused on the work of the Food and Drug Administration, including the activities of Dr. Henry Welch, former director of FDA's Antibiotics Division, who resigned under fire May 18. (Weekly Report, p. 912) Testimony:

June 1 -- Dr. Gideon Nachumi, a resident physician at Kings County, N.Y., Hospital, said that in 1956, while writing advertising copy for the Charles Pfizer & Co. drug manufacturing firm, he had helped "jazz up" a scientific speech by Welch "to bring out the sales points" of Sigmamycin, a new antibiotic introduced by Pfizer. Nachumi said the speech did not include the drug's trademark but mentioned its ingredients; incorporated a slogan chosen for the drug, "A Third Era in Antibiotics", and used the term "synergistic" to describe its power. Synergism is a quality that gives two drugs combined more strength than both separately, and Nachumi said Pfizer had planned to stress in its advertising that Sigmamycin was the first of the synergistics on the market. He said at the time he felt there was nothing improper in his editing but he since had noted medical authorities disputed claims for the drug and he now considered the editing "an abuse" of Welch's position.

Subcommittee investigators introduced documents showing that Pfizer bought \$23,183 worth of ads for Sigmamycin in Welch's medical publications, with Welch receiving about \$1,700.

June 2 -- Dr. Barbara Moulton, who resigned in February after serving for five years on the FDA's Bureau of Medicine staff, said the FDA had lost most of "the crusading spirit it once possessed and has become... merely a service bureau for industry." Drug company aides had ready access to FDA technicians passing on their applications for new products and private talks "are the rule rather than the exception," she said. She told of frustrating personal attempts to take off the market or prevent release of what she felt were worthless or dangerous drugs and said her resignation came after the FDA's New Drug Division released two new food additives without consulting its own medical department and just after she had finished gathering evidence that one -- folic acid -- was unsafe.

Dr. Ernest King, FDA's former associate medical director, disagreed with Dr. Moulton's testimony and said FDA employees "have the public interest at heart or they wouldn't be there." He said no one ever tried to make him release a drug against his judgment.

June 3 -- Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Arthur S. Flemming said he had asked Detlev Bronk, president of the National Academy of Sciences, to appoint a group of top-level non-Governmental scientists to review all decisions made by Welch, and that he was setting up a special FDA investigative unit to check charges against specific individuals, and possible conflicts of interest. Flemming disputed Dr. Moulton's testimony on folic acid and said the drug actually had been kept off the market on her recommendation.

Flemming proposed legislation to provide that: FDA test samples of all antibiotics; drug manufacturers be required to report to FDA all cases of injuries produced by approved drugs, instead of leaving the report optional; FDA inspectors be permitted to examine manufacturers'

controls on drug purity and to see complaint files which they now are barred from inspecting.

Reviewing the Welch case, FDA Commissioner George P. Lerrick said he did not know until May 18 that Welch got "a fixed percentage of drug advertising and of reprints sold by the outside medical journals he had edited."

Lerrick proposed that FDA be given authority to check effectiveness as well as safety before approving new drugs.

June 6 -- Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) criticized Flemming and his aides for failure to question Welch's outside income. Flemming said it was primarily a matter of "misplaced confidence" in a trusted scientist who had been with FDA for 22 years. He said Welch at all times had said he got only "an honorarium" from the magazines he edited.

Flemming referred to his June 3 announcement on an investigative unit for FDA and said the "principal" members would come from outside HEW.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 7 -- The Subcommittee made public letters from Welch's private files showing he had solicited reprint orders for his magazine ventures from drug firms.

FEDERAL JUDGESHIPS

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary.

ACTION -- June 9 approved a clean bill (HR 12552) creating 35 new federal judgeships -- three in circuit courts and 32 in district courts. The bill was a substitute for HR 6159, approved March 9 by Judiciary Subcommittee No. 5, establishing 45 new federal judgeships -- five in circuit courts and 40 in district courts. (Weekly Report p. 426)

HR 12552 would provide the Second, Fourth and Fifth Circuit Courts with one additional judge each.

It would increase the California district courts from two to three. Of the district courts receiving, in all, 28 permanent judgeships, Southern New York would get three, Eastern Pennsylvania, two, and the following districts would be allotted one each: Northern California, Colorado, Connecticut, Southern Florida, Northern Illinois, Kansas, Eastern Louisiana, Western Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Eastern Michigan, Southern Mississippi, Eastern New York, New Jersey, North Carolina (roving), Northern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, South Carolina (roving), Middle Tennessee, Western Tennessee, Northern Texas, Southern Texas and Western Texas.

Temporary judgeships -- four in all -- would be established in Southern Ohio, Middle Pennsylvania, Eastern Tennessee and the new district in California.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Judiciary Committee Sept. 10, 1959 reported a bill (S 2673 -- S Rept 997) which would create three new circuit and 22 new district court judgeships. (1959 Almanac p. 664)

President Eisenhower Jan. 18 asked Congress to enact the recommendations of the Judicial Conference of the United States, which included requests for 43 new federal judgeships, later raised to 54 judgeships.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- The New York Times May 31 reported that Attorney General William P. Rogers told Democratic leaders that Democratic judgeship nominations would be submitted to them for prior approval. House Judiciary Chairman Emanuel Celler (D.N.Y.) March 9 said the Judiciary Subcommittee No. 5 had been assured by Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh that the judgeships would be divided equally between Republicans and Democrats.

GOVERNMENT TURNS ATTENTION TO RADIATION HAZARDS

The Federal Radiation Council and the Joint Atomic Energy Special Radiation Subcommittee focused attention in May and June on a problem expected to become more acute with increased peaceful use of nuclear energy -- protection of atomic workers and the public from radiation hazards.

The Council, established first by Executive Order and later by law (PL 86-373) in 1959 to study radiation hazards problems, released a report on its first year of work, along with seven recommendations for radiation exposure standards. President Eisenhower May 13 endorsed the recommendations and made them binding on all federal agencies and private nuclear firms operating under Government license. It was the first comprehensive Government radiation code to be binding on all such agencies. (Weekly Report p. 880)

The Subcommittee May 24-June 3 held seven days of hearings on the new code and radiation hazards in general. The details of Council and Subcommittee action follows.

RADIATION HAZARDS CODE

Discussing the "philosophy of risk" in the peaceful use of manmade nuclear energy, the Council's report said all radiation exposure was potentially harmful to human health, so that society must determine how much health hazard it was willing to accept in order to gain the known benefits of radiation use. Among the known benefits: diagnosis and treatment of disease; sources of energy "greater than any the world has yet had available"; measurement and testing of metals and tracing of liquid flow. "So many research uses for ionizing radiation have been found," the Council said, "that scientists in many diverse fields now rank radiation with the microscope in value as a working tool."

Referring to health hazards, the Council said the latest findings were as follows: acute doses of radiation could produce either immediate or delayed effects or both; acute whole-body doses of 25 rems or more produced increasingly obvious immediate effects on human health, culminating in death at levels of a few hundred rems; the body appeared to be able to repair damage of any given dose more effectively if it accumulated through chronic irradiation than if the same total dose was received by acute (concentrated) exposure; the delayed effects of radiation were generally indistinguishable from familiar illnesses normally present in the population; delayed effects included genetic changes transmitted to future generations, tumors, lifespan shortening and growth and development changes; children, infants and unborn infants were more sensitive to radiation than adults, and the various organs of the body also differed in sensitivity; there was insufficient evidence to determine whether there was a damage threshold (a point below which no damage occurred), or whether any radiation, regardless of how low the dose, was harmful.

On the basis of these considerations, the Council made the following seven recommendations:

(1) There should not be any manmade radiation exposure without a definite expectation of benefit resulting therefrom.

(2) The term "Radiation Protection Guide" should be adopted for federal use, defined as the radiation dose which should not be exceeded "without careful consideration of

the reasons for doing so; every effort should be made to encourage the maintenance of radiation doses as far below this guide as practicable."

(3) The following Radiation Protection Guides -- all "well below the level where biological damage has been observed in humans" -- should be adopted:

For radiation workers: maximum accumulated dose for the whole body, head and trunk, active blood-forming organs, gonads, or lens of eye should not exceed, in rems, five times the number of years the worker is over 18 years old, or three rems in 13 weeks; exposure of the skin of the whole body and thyroid should not exceed 30 rems a year or 10 rems in 13 weeks; exposure of hands and forearms, feet and ankles should not exceed 75 rems a year or 25 rems in 13 weeks; total body-burden of the bone should not exceed 0.1 microgram of radium-226 or its biological equivalent; exposure of all other organs should not exceed 15 rems a year or five rems in 13 weeks.

For general population: for individuals, whole body exposure should not exceed 0.5 rems a year; per capita gonadal exposure should not exceed five rems in 30 years.

(4) Current protection guides already in use by federal agencies should be continued on an interim basis for organ doses to the general population, since recommendations for exposure of organs of the general population, other than gonads, were not ready yet.

(5) "Radioactivity Concentration Guides" should be adopted for federal use. These would show what kind of exposure doses were produced by different concentrations of radioactivity in different environments, and would enable the concentrations to be controlled so doses would be kept to recommended maximums.

(6) For the time being, until it was determined in each federal agency whether the importance of its research and activities was enough to warrant greater exposure of workers than recommended by the Council, concentration of radioactivity should be kept to a level based on the exposure recommendations of the Council.

(7) The federal agencies should apply the Radiation Protection Guides outlined by the Council with "judgment and discretion". "The Guides may be exceeded only after the federal agency having jurisdiction over the matter has carefully considered the reasons for doing so." On the basis of the Guides, each agency should develop detailed standards tailored to meet its particular requirements.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS

The Special Radiation Subcommittee's hearings centered on the Federal Radiation Council's May 13 report.

TESTIMONY -- May 24 -- Walter Selove, Pennsylvania University physicist, said radiation concentration levels acceptable under controlled laboratory conditions were not applicable to radiation from nuclear test fallout, since fallout was not uniform.

May 25 -- Charles R. Williams, Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., Boston, said states should get more responsibility for regulating radiation exposure.

May 26 -- Prof. James F. Crow, Wisconsin University geneticist, and Prof. E.B. Lewis, California Institute of Technology biologist, said the guides adopted by the Council were a step toward better radiation protection.

May 31 -- Williams said, "There has been a theme running through these hearings of the need to balance

risks against benefits. I don't think the standards people have faced this squarely at all." He said the Council's recommended levels of dosage could be ignored by federal agencies, if they chose, under the seventh recommendation. (See above)

Dr. Russell H. Morgan, Johns Hopkins University chief radiologist, endorsed the Council's recommendations. Because it was not known whether there was a radiation danger threshold, he said, X-rays of pregnant women at his hospital were being reduced to "vanishing point".

Dr. Ralph Lapp, atomic scientist, recommended a Council survey to determine how many hospitals were still using diagnostic X-rays routinely.

J.W. Healy, Hanford Laboratories, Richland, Wash., said there was a real desire in nuclear installations to protect employees and the public from dangerous exposure.

W.A. McAdams, General Electric Co., said personnel exposure for most industrial radiation work was substantially below permissible limits.

June 1 -- Dr. Jack Schubert, Argonne National Laboratory chemist, said the Council should be authorized to undertake compulsory inspection and licensing of radiation machines used by physicians and dentists, to prevent use of faulty equipment.

Dr. Richard Chamberlain, Pennsylvania University, said faulty equipment was less important, in the problem of overexposure of patients, than decisions by physicians on when to use radiation.

Dr. Francis J. Webber, chief of the Radiological Health Division, U.S. Public Health Service, said studies underway on radiation exposure included: health of uranium mine workers, radioactivity in milk (one study in the St. Louis milkshed, one in Brainerd, Minn.) and radium deposits in the body skeletons of people in the San Juan Basin, N.M.

June 2 -- Charles Schwan, Council of State Governments, and Oliver Townsend, New York Office of Atomic Energy, said it would be desirable to have state government points of view represented on the Council.

Assistant Secretary of Defense Frank B. Berry said sources of radiation in the Defense Department included: naval and aircraft nuclear propulsion; research and power reactors; radioactive source sets involving storage, training and transportation exposure; radioactive materials, including exposure by users and others, weapons handling and accidental exposure; and medical uses of radiation. Berry said detailed standards for all these uses were in effect, based on standards recommended by the National Committee for Radiation Protection, and that personnel exposure had been well below the NCRP limits.

June 3 -- Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Arthur S. Flemming submitted a report on what HEW had done, under the Executive Order and law (PL 86-373) setting up the Council, to meet its "primary responsibility within the Executive Branch" for analysis, collation and interpretation of materials on environmental radiation levels from all sources. Flemming said a monthly magazine, "Radiological Health Data," had been established to give statistics on all new data; a study of strontium 90 levels in wheat had been undertaken, which concluded that "present intake of strontium 90 from all diet sources...does not constitute a public health hazard warranting any regulatory action"; additional PHS grants had been made to the states for research and training on

radiation problems; new laboratories had been built; radiation surveillance networks had been expanded; and Food and Drug Administration facilities for research had been improved.

The Scientists' Committee for Radiation Information of New York, a private group, said the public in localities where nuclear installations were being proposed had a greater right than it had been given to determine whether benefits justified risks. The group said there was rarely adequate local discussion or knowledge of all health factors involved; projects were often railroaded through state and local authorities, and because of this, local citizens sometimes opposed perfectly harmless projects or paid no attention to potentially dangerous ones.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller (ex-Rep. D Wis., 1945-47, 1949-51) said the Council's Radiation Protection Guides were insufficient in many ways. Biemiller also said provisions of PL 86-373 permitting states to take over certain industrial radiation licensing and regulatory functions from the Atomic Energy Commission were inadequate. He proposed these changes:

- A state proposing to take over AEC functions should be required to submit plans to the AEC for regulating source, byproduct and special nuclear materials -- all three.

- Before assuming any regulatory functions, the state should be required to demonstrate that it had an adequate workmen's compensation plan covering radiation illness and injury, and that it had a state health and safety program to control non-AEC sources of radiation like X-rays.

- The Federal Radiation Council should be expanded to include representatives of every Government agency with any authority over radiation matters, should be required to set up and consult with a Federal Radiation Advisory Council including labor, industry and public representatives, and should be given a permanent director and staff.

- The Council should be required to establish mandatory standards for exposure, binding on all federal agencies and states that take over regulatory functions.

- Congress should pass radiation workmen's compensation legislation.

The American Municipal Assn. said more than 6,000 private atomic licensees were operating in 1,500 localities. Under PL 86-373 cities would soon be taking over some safety regulation, but "it is not possible to report any significant progress in providing federal encouragement and assistance to localities." The group proposed: development of national regulatory standards and of model city radiation ordinances; increased dissemination of information by the U.S.; aid in training city personnel for regulatory duties; establishment of an advisory group, including city, labor and industry representatives, to the Federal Radiation Council; development of a clear procedure for notification of all local government units when the AEC licensed firms to use atomic materials; study of legal ways to maintain low population density where power reactors were built; and a national clearinghouse on radiation problems and information.

George C. Paffenbarger, American Dental Assn., said the Nation's 83,000 dentists used 95,000 dental X-ray machines. Dr. Seymour H. Yale, also of the dental group, said dental X-rays on the average contributed one roentgen in 30 years to the individual's maximum permissible dose of 10 roentgens over that period.

OMNIBUS HOUSING BILLS

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee.

ACTION -- June 9 approved the provisions of and ordered introduced a clean omnibus housing bill. (For hearings, see Weekly Report p. 981) Provisions of the bill:

Raised the face value of mortgages the Federal Housing Administration could insure \$4 billion, to \$41.8 billion.

Extended the federal home-improvement loan guarantee program for two years -- to Oct. 1, 1962 -- and raised the value of loans it could insure from \$1,750,-000,000 to \$2,250,000,000.

Extended the maximum maturity period of FHA-guaranteed mortgages from 30 years to 35 years and lowered the down payment on the first \$13,500 to nothing.

Permitted the FHA to guarantee mortgages on condominium housing (individually owned units in multi-family houses), on small rental housing projects and on land purchased for development.

Authorized an additional \$500 million for college housing loans, raising the loan fund to \$1,675,000,000.

Authorized an additional \$450 million in urban renewal capital grants.

Increased the \$50 million revolving fund set up in 1959 for loans for nonprofit housing for the elderly to \$100 million (no money has been appropriated under the existing authorization).

Created a new \$25 million revolving fund in the Small Business Administration for 15-year, 4-percent loans for relocation of small businesses displaced by urban renewal.

Created a new Federal National Mortgage Assn. (FNMA) special assistance fund of \$15 million for FNMA purchase of FHA-insured mortgages on nursing homes.

Authorized FNMA to purchase \$25 million of FHA-insured mortgages on housing in older neighborhoods; \$10 million additional in consumer cooperative mortgages; and \$100 million of FHA-insured mortgages on relocation housing.

Increased FNMA special assistance funds by \$75 million, to \$1,025,000,000.

Made FNMA a central mortgage bank by various technical changes and by permitting it to make one-year loans, in its regular secondary-market operation.

Authorized the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to operate a secondary market for conventional mortgages.

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION

The Senate Banking and Currency Housing Subcommittee June 8 approved a draft omnibus housing bill and a bill (S 3278) to help develop metropolitan transportation systems.

S 3278 authorized urban renewal planning grants for development of city transportation plans and Community Facilities Administration loans aggregating \$100 million to local agencies for development of commuter services and mass transportation systems.

The omnibus bill, similar to the House measure, provided a \$4 billion FHA mortgage-insurance authority increase; extension of the home-improvement loan program for one year, to Oct. 1, 1961; \$500 million for college housing; \$350 million for urban renewal; \$25 million for the revolving fund for nonprofit housing for the elderly; and \$150 million for new FNMA special assistance funds.

In addition, it extended the veterans' direct-loan housing program for two years -- to July 25, 1962 -- at \$150 million a year; authorized \$100 million additional for the Community Facilities Administration for loans for local public works; and extended the farm-housing loan program for one year -- to 1962 -- and authorized \$120 million for it for 1961-62.

The Subcommittee rejected proposals for a \$100 million middle-income housing program and for 100,000 additional public housing units.

DEFENSE FUNDS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Appropriations, Defense Subcommittee.

ACTION -- June 8 sent to the full Committee HR 11998, appropriating \$40,166,097,000 to the Department of Defense for fiscal 1961. As approved by the Subcommittee, the bill carried \$828,230,000 more than was voted by the House May 5. Included were increases of \$370 million for Bomarc missiles, \$293 million for a Navy carrier, \$285 million for the B-70 bomber, and \$400 million for procurement in general. At the same time, the Subcommittee eliminated these additions voted by the House: \$215 million for F-106 fighters, \$115 million for airborne alert, \$121 million for anti-submarine warfare items, and \$50 million for increased airlift capacity. (Weekly Report p. 785)

SUGAR ACT

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture.

ACTION -- June 6 reported a bill (HR 12311 -- H Rept 1746), extending for one year the Sugar Act of 1948, with a single amendment authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to reduce the quota (share of U.S. sugar market) in any year for any country which he determined was unable to fill its quota in that year. (Weekly Report p. 968).

The Committee June 1, by a 14-19 vote, rejected a substitute measure proposed by Rep. Charles B. Hoeven (R Iowa) to extend the Sugar Act for one year and to give the President authority to cut any nation's quota when Congress was not in session. The Hoeven proposal was similar to S 3361, sponsored by Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) and 11 cosponsors. The Committee rejected by a 10-20 vote an Administration-sponsored bill (S 3210) to give the President authority to cut any foreign supplier's quota and extend the Act for four years.

The Committee said its amendment would give the Executive Branch the authority it had requested to reduce a sugar quota for a given country, but would do so under procedures which were fully understood by all areas participating in the sugar program.

Under existing law the Secretary of Agriculture could redistribute foreseen unused quotas but he could not reduce any country's quota. The Committee amendment would enable him to reduce a country's quota during a calendar year by the amount redistributed, so that the country could not dump sugar on the U.S. market later in the year and thus disorganize or deliberately disrupt the U.S. market.

The Committee said its amendment would base quota reduction on economic considerations already established in the sugar program, whereas the Administration proposal would base quota reductions on determinations of the "national interest", without safeguards against arbitrary action, or the appearance of arbitrary action, on the part of the President.

SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- June 9 approved a Social Security amendments bill (HR 12580). (Weekly Report p. 912) Provisions:

- MEDICAL CARE -- The bill set up a new title (XVI) in the Social Security Act to enable states choosing to participate in the program (participation was optional) to help pay medical costs for low-income persons 65 or older whose resources the state determined were inadequate to meet their medical costs. Eligible persons were barred from receiving benefits under other federal-state programs like public assistance. The program was to go into effect in July 1961.

Each state would decide what benefits it wished to pay, up to the following limits: inpatient hospital services up to 120 days annually; skilled nursing home services; physicians' services; outpatient hospital services; organized home care services; private duty nursing services; therapeutic services; major dental treatment; laboratory and X-ray services up to \$200 annually; prescribed drugs, up to \$200 annually.

In no case could the state plan for any of the above services provide greater payments or coverage than under the state's existing old-age assistance medical program. Moreover, the state would not be permitted to reduce existing public assistance programs in order to finance the medical payments program under the new title.

The program would be financed by federal-state matching funds. The federal share would range from 50 percent to 65 percent, depending on the state's per capita income, and would be paid out of Treasury funds.

The Committee estimated that about 10 million aged persons would be potentially eligible for help, but only about 500,000 to 1 million annually would actually have sufficient medical costs to receive payments under the means standards expected to be set up by the states. The costs, under these estimates, would be about \$325 million a year (185 million paid by the Federal Government, \$140 million by the states).

- OLD AGE ASSISTANCE -- The bill contained a provision for improving federal matching for state old-age assistance medical payments if the states boosted their own programs. Cost was estimated at about \$10 million for the Federal Government and \$7 million for the states.

- DISABILITY INSURANCE -- The bill removed the age 50 requirement for disability benefits -- a change expected to affect 250,000 disabled workers under 50.

- INSURED STATUS -- Without changing the requirement that a worker have a minimum of six and a maximum of 40 quarters for Old Age and Survivors Insurance pension eligibility, the bill made persons eligible who were covered only one quarter annually, instead of two, between Jan. 1, 1951 and the quarter of retirement age or death. About 600,000 additional persons were expected to become eligible under this provision.

- SURVIVORS -- The bill made various changes to give OASI pensions to 25,000 widows of workers who died before 1940, to increase OASI benefits to about 400,000 children already eligible as survivors, and to assure OASI benefits to survivors of certain technically illegal marriage contracts made in good faith and to certain step-children and wives.

- COVERAGE INCREASE -- The bill made eligible for OASI coverage: 150,000 self-employed physicians and an undefined number of medical and dental interns; police and firemen in Virginia, at the state's option; workers on

Guam and American Samoa; U.S. citizens employed by foreign governments or international organizations; casual and domestic workers, over 16, who earned \$25 in a quarter (previously \$50 was required for coverage).

- PROGRAM INCREASES -- The bill authorized the following increases in other Social Security programs: Maternal and Child Health Services, raised from \$21.5 million to \$25 million; Child Welfare, raised from \$17 million to \$20 million; Services for Crippled Children, raised from \$20 million to \$25 million.

- FINANCING -- The Committee said none of the above programs would necessitate any increase in Social Security payroll taxes.

- UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION -- The bill raised the federal unemployment tax from 0.3 percent to 0.4 percent, effective 1961, to increase the "loan fund" to the states from \$200 million to \$550 million or more, brought about 65,000 persons employed by various Federal Government-connected agencies -- mainly banks -- under employment compensation coverage and tax, and extended the unemployment compensation program to Puerto Rico.

PAYOLA

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- June 9 ordered reported an amended bill (S 1898) making the payment of "payola" for record promotion, the rigging of quiz shows and similar practices federal criminal offenses punishable by one year's imprisonment, a \$10,000 fine or both. The Senate Aug. 19, 1959 passed S 1898, amending the Communications Act of 1934 with respect to license obtaining procedures, but not outlawing payola and similar practices.

The House Committee approved the amendments providing criminal penalties following hearings by its Legislative Oversight Subcommittee. (Weekly Report p. 803)

As approved by the Committee, S 1898 also gave the Federal Communications Commission wider powers to regulate broadcasting stations.

NAVIGATION, FLOOD CONTROL

The Senate Public Works Committee June 6 reported, amended, a House-passed bill (HR 7634 -- S Rept 1524) authorizing appropriations of \$1,582,798,352 for navigation and flood control projects -- \$925,477,852 more than the \$657,310,500 authorization for such projects passed by the House July 16, 1959. (1959 Almanac p. 71; 1959 Weekly Report p. 1013)

SELF-EMPLOYED PENSIONS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

ACTION -- June 9 ordered reported, with amendments, HR 10, a bill to permit self-employed persons to defer payment of income tax on income set aside for retirement purposes, up to \$2,500 a year and a maximum of \$50,000. As passed by the House in 1959, HR 10 was opposed by the Treasury on grounds it would cost \$365 million per year. As approved by the Senate Finance Committee, by a 12-5 vote, the bill embodied most of the amendments recommended by the Treasury April 1. (Weekly Report p. 621) Major changes in the House version confined the allowable deduction to earned income, and stipulated that self-employed persons would have to set up pension plans for their employees in order to qualify for special tax treatment themselves. Cost of the revised measure was estimated at \$150 million to \$250 million.

CQ Senate Votes 109 through 113.

(For later votes, see p. 1030.)

Senate Votes on Veterans' Life Insurance, IDA, Congressional Franking, Ship Construction Subsidies and Junketing Ban

109. HR 11045. Permit veterans holding National Service Life Insurance to convert to new policies at lower premium payments. Senate committee amendment to offer veterans of World War II and Korea a new opportunity to take out NSLI policies. Agreed to 75-0 (D 42-0; R 33-0), June 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 987)

110. S 3074. Authorize United States membership in the International Development Assn. Williams (R Del.) amendment prohibiting the U.S. from making "gift" donations of U.S.-owned foreign currencies to the IDA without prior Congressional approval. Agreed to 39-33 (D 20-21; R 19-12), June 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 987)

111. HR 10569. Appropriate \$4,841,914,000 for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and U.S. Tax Court in fiscal 1961. Robertson (D Va.) motion that the Senate agree to a House provision urging the Post Office Department to authorize

delivery of mail under Congressional frank addressed to "Occupant". Rejected 25-49 (D 23-24; R 2-25), June 6, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 991)

112. S 2584. Authorize, for two years, an increase from 50 to 55 percent in the ceiling on Government subsidies for domestic merchant marine ship construction. Lausche (D Ohio) amendment providing that when the difference between domestic and foreign shipbuilding costs exceeded 50 percent, the Government would pay only one-half of each additional percent up to the 55 percent ceiling. Rejected 24-62 (D 7-47; R 17-15), June 7, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 988)

113. S 2584. Williams (R Del.) amendment to ban free or reduced-rate travel by Government employees and officials on U.S. merchant marine ships. Agreed to 88-0 (D 54-0; R 34-0), June 7, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (For vote on passage, see p. 1030)

Vote No.	TOTAL					Vote No.	DEMOCRATIC					Vote No.	REPUBLICAN				
	109	110	111	112	113		109	110	111	112	113		109	110	111	112	113
	Yea	75	39	25	24	88	Yea	42	20	23	7	54	Yea	33	19	2	17
Nay	0	33	49	62	0	Nay	0	21	24	47	0	Nay	0	12	25	15	0

	109	110	111	112	113		109	110	111	112	113		109	110	111	112	113
ALABAMA	Y Hill	N Sparkman	Y - Y N Y	N Y	N Y	INDIANA	Hartke Capehart	‡ Y	? Y	Y N Y	Y Y Y Y	NEBRASKA	Curtis Hruska	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y
ALASKA	† Bartlett	N Gruening	Y - Y N N Y	N Y	N Y	IOWA	Hickenlooper Martin	Y Y	N N Y	N N Y Y	Y Y Y Y	NEVADA	Bible Cannon	Y Y Y	Y Y ?	Y Y ?	Y Y ?
ARIZONA	Y Hayden	Y Goldwater	Y - Y Y	Y Y	Y Y	KANSAS	Carlson Schoepel	Y Y	N Y	N Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Bridges Cotton	‡ Y	- Y N Y	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y
ARKANSAS	Y Fulbright	N McClellan	N - N Y	N Y	N Y	KENTUCKY	Cooper Morton	Y Y	N N Y	- Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	NEW JERSEY	Williams	Y Y	N N N Y	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y
CALIFORNIA	Y Engle	N Kuchel	N N N N Y	N Y	N Y	LOUISIANA	Ellender Long	Y Y	Y N	N N Y Y	Y Y Y Y	NEW MEXICO	Anderson Chavez	‡ ? Y	N Y N Y	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y
COLORADO	Y Carroll	N Allott	N - N Y	N Y	N Y	MAINE	Muskie Smith	‡ Y	?	N N Y Y	Y Y Y N Y	SOUTH CAROLINA	Johnston Thurmond	Y Y Y	Y Y ?	Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y
CONNECTICUT	‡ Dodd	N Bush	- Y Y	Y ? Y	Y Y	MARYLAND	Beall Butler	Y Y	Y N	N N Y Y	Y Y Y N Y	SOUTH DAKOTA	Case Mundt	Y Y Y	N Y Y	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y
DELAWARE	Y Frear	N Williams	Y N Y N Y	Y Y	Y Y	MASSACHUSETTS	Kennedy Saltonstall	‡ Y	- N	X N N N Y	Y Y Y N Y	TENNESSEE	Gore Keauver	Y Y	N N ?	Y Y	Y Y Y
FLORIDA	Y Holland	N Sathers	Y - N N Y	Y Y	Y Y	MICHIGAN	Hart McNamara	Y Y	N N Y	Y N N N Y	Y Y Y N Y	TEXAS	Johnson Yarborough	Y Y	N ? N Y	Y Y N N Y	Y Y N N Y
GEORGIA	Y Russell	N Talmadge	Y Y Y Y	Y Y	Y Y	MINNESOTA	Humphrey McCarthy	‡ Y	- Y	Y N Y	Y Y Y ?	UTAH	Moss Bennett	‡ Y	- N Y	Y Y	Y Y N N Y
HAWAII	Y Long	N Fong	Y N ? N Y	Y Y	Y Y	MISSISSIPPI	Eastland Stennis	Y ‡	Y Y	Y N Y Y	Y Y Y N Y	VERMONT	Aiken Proud	Y Y	Y N Y Y	Y Y Y N N Y	Y Y Y N N Y
IDAHO	‡ Church	N Dworsak	- Y Y	N N Y	Y Y	MISSOURI	Hennings Symington	‡ Y	?	Y N ?	Y Y Y N Y	VIRGINIA	Byrd Robertson	?	Y Y	Y Y Y N Y	Y Y Y N Y
ILLINOIS	Y Douglas	N Dirksen	N N N Y	Y Y	N N N Y	MONTANA	Mansfield Murray	Y Y	- Y	Y N Y Y	Y Y N - N Y	WASHINGTON	Jackson Magnuson	Y ‡	N Y N Y	Y Y N N Y	Y Y N N Y
						PENNSYLVANIA	Morse Lusk	Y ‡	Y ?	Y N Y Y	Y Y N N Y	WEST VIRGINIA	Byrd Randolph	Y Y	Y Y N N Y	Y Y - - N Y	Y Y - - N Y
						RHOE ISLAND	Clark Scott	‡ Y	N N	N N Y Y	Y Y N - N Y	WISCONSIN	Proxmire Wiley	Y Y	Y N Y Y	Y Y ? N N Y	Y Y ? N N Y
						RODE ISLAND	Green Pastore	‡ Y	- ?	Y N Y Y	Y Y N N Y	WYOMING	McGee O'Mahoney	Y ‡	N N N Y	Y ? ? ? ?	Y ? ? ? ?

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ House Votes 55 through 57.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 120, 124, 125.)

House Rejects Adjournment Move; Adopts Rule for Debate on and Passes Bill Raising Debt Ceiling and Extending Tax Rates

55. Motion by Rep. Jones (D Mo.) that the House adjourn -- a tactical move to prevent sponsors of the motion to discharge the 9-percent pay raise bill for federal workers (HR 9883) from obtaining the necessary 219 signatures on their petition in time to bring the legislation to the floor on June 13. Motion rejected 77-196 (D 27-142; R 50-54), June 3, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 991)

56. H Res 550. A closed rule for debate on HR 12381, increasing the national debt ceiling for one year from \$285 billion to

\$293 billion and extending for one year the present corporate income tax rate, certain excise tax rates and taxes on local telephone calls and passenger transportation. Rule adopted 204-181 (D 112-133; R 92-48), June 8, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 990)

57. HR 12381. Public Debt and Tax Rate Extension Act of 1960. Passed 223-174 (D 140-114; R 83-60), June 8, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

Vote No.	TOTAL			Vote No.	DEMOCRATIC			Vote No.	REPUBLICAN		
	55	56	57		55	56	57		55	56	57
Yea	77	204	223	Yea	27	112	140	Yea	50	92	83
Nay	196	181	174	Nay	142	133	114	Nay	54	48	60

55 56 57			55 56 57			55 56 57			55 56 57		
ALABAMA			HAWAII			IDAHO			ILLINOIS		
3 Andrews	Y Y N		25 Kasem	? ? ?		AL Inouye	N N Y		25 Gray	? N N	
1 Boykin	Y ? ?		17 King	N Y Y		IDaho	? N N		21 Mack	N N Y	
7 Elliott	N Y Y		26 Roosevelt	N N Y		1 Post	Y Y Y		24 Price	? N Y	
2 Grant	N Y N		21 Hiestand	Y Y N		2 Budde			23 Shipley	N N N	
9 Huddleston	Y N N		22 Holt	? N N		16 Allen	? Y Y		16 Allen		
8 Jones	? Y Y		18 Hosmer	? Y Y		17 Arends	? Y Y		17 Arends		
5 Rains	N Y Y		16 Jackson	? ? N		19 Chipleyfield	Y Y Y		18 Hoffman	? N N	
4 Roberts	N Y Y		24 Lipscomb	N N N		14 Hoffman	? N N		15 Mason	Y Y N	
6 Selden	N Y Y		15 McDonough	? ? ?		15 Mason	Y Y N		18 Michel	N Y N	
			20 Smith	N N N		16 Murphy	N N Y		20 Simpson	Y N N	
ALASKA						6 O'Brien	N Y Y		22 Springer	N Y Y	
AL Rivers	N Y Y		COLORADO			2 O'Hara	N N Y				
ARIZONA			4 Aspinall	N N Y		3 Kluczynski	N Y Y		Chicago-Cook County		
2 Udall	? Y Y		2 Johnson	N ? Y		12 Vacancy	? Y Y		12 Vacancy		
1 Rhodes	Y Y Y		1 Rogers	N N N		1 Dawson	N Y Y		1 Dawson		
			3 Chenoweth	N N Y		5 Kluczynski	N Y Y		5 Kluczynski		
ARKANSAS			CONNECTICUT			7 Libonati	? Y Y		7 Libonati		
5 Alford	? ? ?		2 Bowles	? N N		3 Murphy	N N Y		3 Murphy		
1 Gathings	Y Y Y		1 Daddario	N N Y		6 O'Brien	N Y Y		6 O'Brien		
4 Harris	N Y Y		3 Giaimo	N N N		2 O'Hara	N N Y		2 O'Hara		
2 Mills	N Y Y		4 Irwin	N N Y		11 Fucinski	N N N		11 Fucinski		
6 Norrell	Y Y Y		AL Kowalski	N N N		8 Rostenkowski	? N Y		8 Rostenkowski		
3 Trimble	N Y Y		5 Monagan	? N Y		9 Yates	N Y Y		9 Yates		
			DELAWARE			13 Church	N N N		13 Church		
CALIFORNIA			AL McDowell	? Y Y		10 Collier	N Y N		10 Collier		
7 Cohenan	N N Y					4 Deruinski	? N N		4 Deruinski		
14 Hagen	N Y Y		FLORIDA			INDIANA			INDIANA		
2 Johnson	N N N		2 Bennett	N N N		11 Barr	N N Y		11 Barr		
11 McFall	N Y Y		4 Fascell	? Y Y		3 Brademas	N Y Y		3 Brademas		
1 Miller (C.W.)	? N N		7 Haley	Y N N		8 Denton	N N N		8 Denton		
8 Miller (G.P.)	? ? ?		5 Herlong	? Y Y		10 Harmon	? Y N		10 Harmon		
3 Moss	N Y Y		8 Matthews	? Y Y		9 Hogan	N N N		9 Hogan		
29 Sound	? Y Y		6 Rogers	N N N		1 Madden	? Y N		1 Madden		
5 Shelley	? N N		3 Sikes	? N N		5 Roush	N Y N		5 Roush		
27 Sheppard	? Y Y		1 Cramer	N N N		6 Wampler	? N N		6 Wampler		
12 Sisk	N N Y		GEORGIA			4 Adair	Y ? ?		4 Adair		
6 Baldwin	N Y Y		8 Blitch	N N N		7 Bray	N Y N		7 Bray		
10 Gabser	? N N		10 Brown	Y N Y		2 Halleck	? Y Y		2 Halleck		
4 Maillard	Y Y Y		5 Davis	? N N		KANSAS			KANSAS		
13 Teague	N Y Y		4 Flynt	N ? ?		5 Breeding	N N N		5 Breeding		
28 Utt	N Y N		3 Forrester	N N N		2 George	Y N N		2 George		
30 Wilson	? N N		9 Landrum	N N Y		3 Hargis	Y N N		3 Hargis		
9 Younger	N Y N		7 Mitchell	N Y Y		1 Avery	Y Y Y		1 Avery		
			2 Pilcher	? X ?		4 Rees	Y Y Y		4 Rees		
Los Angeles County			1 Preston	N N N		6 Smith	Y N N		6 Smith		
23 Doyle	? N Y		6 Vinson	Y Y Y		KENTUCKY			KENTUCKY		
19 Holifield	N ? N					3 Burke	N Y Y		3 Burke		

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
 ✓ Paired For.
 ▲ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
 M Record Vote Against (nay).
 X Paired Against.
 - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

55 56 57

IOWA					
6 Codd			?	Y	N
5 Smith			N	N	Y
2 Wolf			Y	N	Y
3 Gross			N	Y	Y
8 Hoeven			N	Y	Y
7 Jensen			N	N	N
4 Kyle			N	N	N
1 Schwengel			Y	Y	N
KANSAS					
5 Breeding			N	N	N
2 George			Y	N	N
3 Hargis			Y	N	N
1 Avery			Y	Y	Y
4 Rees			Y	Y	Y
6 Watts			Y	N	N
8 Siler			Y	N	N
KENTUCKY					
3 Burke			N	Y	Y
4 Chelf			N	Y	N
2 Natcher			N	N	Y
7 Perkins			N	N	Y
5 Spence			?	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield			?	Y	Y
6 Watts			N	Y	Y
8 Siler			Y	N	N
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs			?	Y	Y
4 Brooks			N	N	N
1 Hebert			?	N	Y
8 McSween			Y	N	N

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

CQ House Votes 55 through 57.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 120, 124, 125.)

	55 56 57	55 56 57	55 56 57	55 56 57
6 Morrison	N ? ?	NEBRASKA	7 Lennon	6 McMillan
5 Passman	? N N	3 Brock	5 Scott	2 Riley
7 Thompson	N ? ?	4 McGinley	11 Whitener	1 Rivers
3 Willis	? N N	2 Cunningham	10 Jonas	SOUTH DAKOTA
MAINE		1 Weaver	NORTH DAKOTA	1 McGovern
2 Coffin	? N Y	NEVADA	AL Burdick	2 Berry
1 Oliver	N N Y	AL Boring	AL Short	TENNESSEE
3 McIntire	? Y Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE	9 Ashley	6 Bass
MARYLAND		2 Bass	11 Cook	9 Davis
2 Brewster	? Y N	1 Merron	20 Feighan	8 Everett
4 Fallon	? Y Y	NEW JERSEY	18 Hays	4 Evans
6 Foley	N N Y	11 Addazio	19 Kirwan	3 Frazier
7 Friedel	N N N	14 Daniels	17 Levering	5 Loser
3 Garmatz	? N N	13 Gallagher	10 Moeller	7 Murray
1 Johnson	N N N	10 Rodino	6 Vacancy	2 Baker
5 Lankford	? ? ?	4 Thompson	21 Vanik	1 Reece
MASSACHUSETTS		3 Auchincloss	14 Ayres	TEXAS
2 Boland	N Y Y	1 Cabill	13 Baumhart	3 Beckworth
13 Burke	N N N	8 Canfield	8 Betts	2 Brooks
4 Donohue	N N N	6 Dwyer	22 Bolton	17 Burleson
7 Lane	? N N	5 Frelinghuysen	16 Bow	22 Casey
8 Macdonald	N N N	2 Glenn	7 Brown	7 Dowdy
12 McCormack	N Y Y	9 Osmers	12 Devine	21 Fisher
11 O'Neill	? N N	12 Wallbauser	15 Henderson	1 Kilday
3 Philbin	N N Y	7 Widnall	2 Hess	13 Kilgore
6 Bates	N Y Y	NEW MEXICO	5 Latta	19 Mahon
1 Conte	N N N	AL Montoya	4 McCulloch	1 Patman
10 Curtis	N ? Y	AL Morris	23 Minshall	11 Poage
9 Keith	? Y Y	NEW YORK	3 Schenck	4 Rayburn
14 Martin	N ? ?	41 Dulski	1 Scherer	18 Rogers
5 Rogers	? Y N	30 O'Brien	OKLAHOMA	16 Rutherford
MICHIGAN		32 Stratton	3 Albert	6 Teague
7 O'Hara	N N Y	27 Barry	2 Edmondson	8 Thomas
12 Bennett	Y Y Y	3 Becker	5 Jarman	9 Thompson
8 Bentley	Y Y N	2 Derouman	6 Morris	10 Thornberry
18 Broomfield	N N Y	26 Dooley	4 Steed	12 Wright
10 Cederberg	Y Y Y	33 Kilburn	1 Belcher	14 Young
6 Chamberlain	? N N	39 Ostertag	OREGON	5 Alger
5 Ford	Y Y Y	40 Miller	3 Green	UTAH
9 Griffin	N Y Y	42 Pillion	4 Porter	2 King
4 Hoffman	N N N	34 Pirnie	2 Ultman	1 Dixon
3 Jobansen	Y N N	43 Goodell	1 Norblad	VERMONT
11 Knox	N Y Y	35 Riehman	PENNSYLVANIA	AL Meyer
2 Meader	? Y Y	37 Robison	25 Clark	VIRGINIA
Detroit-Wayne County		28 St. George	21 Dent	4 Abbott
13 Diggs	? ? N	36 Taber	11 Flood	1 Downing
15 Dingell	N Y Y	31 Taylor	30 Holland	3 Gary
17 Griffiths	? N Y	1 Wainwright	28 Moorhead	2 Hardy
16 Lesinski	N N Y	38 Weis	26 Morgan	7 Harrison
1 Machrowicz	? Y Y	29 Wharton	10 Prokop	9 Jennings
14 Rabaut	N X X	New York City	19 Quigley	8 Smith
MINNESOTA		8 Anfuso	14 Rhodes	5 Tuck
8 Blatnik	N Y Y	24 Buckley	17 Walter	10 Broyhill
4 Karth	N N N	11 Cellier	29 Corbett	6 Poff
6 Marshall	N N Y	7 Delaney	N PENNSYLVANIA	WASHINGTON
3 Wier	N N N	23 Gilbert	25 Clark	7 Magnuson
7 Andersen	N N N	19 Farbstein	21 Dent	5 Horan
1 Quie	? Y N	22 Healey	11 Flood	3 Vacancy
5 Judd	N ? Y	6 Holtzman	30 Holland	4 May
9 Langen	N N Y	10 Kelly	28 Moorhead	1 Pelly
2 Nelsen	? Y Y	9 Keogh	26 Morgan	6 Tolleson
MISSISSIPPI		13 Multer	10 Prokop	2 Westland
1 Abernethy	Y N N	16 Powell	19 Quigley	WEST VIRGINIA
6 Colmer	N N N	14 Rooney	14 Rhodes	3 Bailey
3 Smith	Y Y Y	18 Santangelo	17 Walter	4 Hechler
2 Whitten	? N N	20 Teller	29 Corbett	5 Kee
4 Williams	? ? X	21 Zelenko	N PHILADELPHIA	6 Slack
5 Winstead	? ? X	5 Bosch	13 Lafore	2 Stoggers
MISSOURI		12 Dorn	17 Milliken	1 Moore
5 Bolling	? Y Y	25 Fino	16 Mumma	WISCONSIN
7 Brown	? ? Y	4 Halpern	22 Saylor	1 Flynn
9 Cannon	Y Y Y	17 Lindsay	18 Elliott	9 Johnson
8 Carnahan	? ? ✓	15 Ray	20 Van Zandt	2 Kastenmeier
4 Randall	N N N	NORTH CAROLINA	Philadelphia	5 Reuss
6 Hull	Y Y N	9 Alexander	1 Barrett	4 Zablocki
10 Jones	Y Y N	3 Barden	3 Byrne	8 Byrnes
1 Karsten	N Y Y	1 Bonner	2 Granahan	7 Laird
11 Moulder	N N N	4 Cooley	5 Green	10 O'Konski
3 Sullivan	N N Y	6 Durham	4 Nix	6 Van Pelt
2 Curtiss	? Y Y	2 Fountain	6 Toll	3 Witlow
MONTANA		12 Vacancy	RHODE ISLAND	AL Thomson
2 Anderson	? N N	8 Kitchin	2 Fogarty	Y N N
1 Metcalf	? ? ?		1 Forand	
			4 Ashmore	
			3 Dorn	
			5 Hemphill	

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

CQ Senate Votes 114 through 118.

(For earlier votes, see p. 1027.)

Senate Approves Subsidies for Ship Construction, Fishing Vessels; Kills Move to Extend Conservation Reserve Program

114. HR 10644. Passage of the amended Senate version of a House bill authorizing, for two years, an increase to 55 percent in the ceiling on Government subsidies for ship construction. Passed 60-26 (D 46-7; R 14-19), June 7, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 988)

115. HR 5421. Provide a three-year, \$7.5 million program of subsidies for construction of fishing vessels. Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to 59-26 (D 45-8; R 14-18), June 7, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 991)

116. S 2759. Wheat Act of 1960, setting wheat price supports for the 1961, the 1962 and the 1963 crop years and cutting total wheat acreage 20 percent. Hickenlooper (R Iowa)

amendment to extend the Conservation Reserve Program through 1963 and expand it to 60 million acres. Rejected 32-59 (D 4-53; R 28-6), June 9, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 989)

117. S 2759. Ellender (D La.) amendment to set price supports at 75 percent in 1961, 70 percent in 1962 and 65 percent in 1963 and cut acreage 20 percent. Agreed to 45-41 (D 25-28; R 20-13), June 9, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (This amendment was later reconsidered and rejected, see below.)

118. S 2759. Holland (D Fla.) motion to table Ellender motion to reconsider previous vote on Ellender amendment. Rejected 41-45 (D 20-32; R 21-13), June 9, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

Vote No.	TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN						
	114	115	116	117	118	114	115	116	117	118	114	115	116	117	118		
	Yea	60	59	32	45	41	Yea	46	45	4	25	20	Yea	14	14	28	20
Nay	26	26	59	41	45	Nay	7	8	53	28	32	Nay	19	18	6	13	13

	114	115	116	117	118		114	115	116	117	118		114	115	116	117	118	
ALABAMA						INDIANA						NEBRASKA						
Hill	Y	Y	N	N	N	Hartke	Y	Y	N	N	N	Curtis	N	N	Y	N	N	
Sparkman	Y	Y	N	-	-	Capehart	N	N	Y	N	N	Hruska	N	N	Y	N	N	
ALASKA						KENNAH						NEVADA						
Bartlett	Y	Y	N	N	N	Hickenlooper	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Bible	?	?	N	Y	N	
Gruening	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Martin	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Cannon	?	?	N	Y	Y	
ARIZONA						KANSAS						NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Hayden	?	?	N	Y	Y	Carlson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Bridges	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Goldwater	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Schoeppel	Y	N	Y	N	N	Cotton	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
ARKANSAS						KENTUCKY						NEW JERSEY						
Fulbright	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Cooper	N	N	Y	N	N	Williams	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
McClellan	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Morton	N	-	?	?	?	Case	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
CALIFORNIA						LOUISIANA						NEW MEXICO						
Engle	Y	Y	N	N	N	Ellender	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Anderson	?	Y	N	Y	Y	
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Long	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Chavez	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
COLORADO						MUSKIE	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	NEW YORK						
Carroll	Y	Y	N	N	N	Smith	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Javits	-	-	Y	Y	Y	
Allott	Y	Y	Y	N	N	MARYLAND						Kearing	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
CONNECTICUT						BEALL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NORTH CAROLINA						
Dodd	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Butler	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Ervin	Y	Y	N	N	N	
Bush	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	MONTAUG						Jordan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	
DELAWARE						KENNEDY	✓	✓	N	-	-	BRUNSDALE	Y	N	N	N	N	
Frear	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	SALTSTON	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	YOUNG	N	Y	N	N	N	
Williams	N	N	N	Y	Y	MINNESOTA						OHIO	Lausche	N	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						HUMPHREY	Y	Y	N	N	X	YOUNG	Y	N	N	N	N	
Holland	N	N	Y	Y	Y	McCarthy	Y	Y	N	N	N	OKLAHOMA	Kerr	Y	Y	N	N	N
Sathers	Y	N	?	?	?	MISSISSIPPI						OREGON	Monrone	Y	Y	N	N	N
GEORGIA						Eastland	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	MORSE	Y	Y	N	N	N	
Russell	N	N	N	N	N	Stennis	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Lusk	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓	MISSOURI						PENNSYLVANIA	Clark	Y	Y	-	-	-
HAWAII						Hennings	?	?	?	-	-	SCOTT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Long	Y	Y	-	-	-	Symington	?	?	-	X	X	WISCONSIN	Proxmire	N	N	N	N	N
Fong	N	N	Y	Y	Y	MONTANA						RHODE ISLAND	Wiley	Y	Y	Y	N	N
IDaho						Mansfield	Y	Y	N	N	N	Green	Y	Y	N	N	N	
Church	Y	N	N	N	N	Murray	?	N	N	N	N	Pastore	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
Dworsak	N	N	N	N	N							WYOMING	McGee	Y	Y	N	N	N
ILLINOIS													O'Mahoney	?	?	?	?	?
Douglas	N	N	N	N	N													
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y													

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ Senate Votes 119 through 122.

Senate Passes Bill Supporting Wheat at 75% of Parity

After Killing One Ellender Amendment, Adopting a Second

119. S 2759. Wheat Act of 1960. Ellender motion to reconsider the vote (RC 117) by which the Ellender amendment was agreed to. Agreed to 45-42 (D 33-21; R 12-21), June 9, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 989)

120. S 2759. Reconsideration of Ellender amendment. Rejected 39-46 (D 18-34; R 21-12), June 9, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

121. S 2759. Ellender amendment to continue existing price supports at 75 percent of parity for crop years 1961-63 to cut total acreage by 20 percent, and to authorize payments-in-kind equal to 50 percent of potential production on land retired under the acreage cut. Agreed to 48-34 (D 24-28; R 24-6), June 9, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

122. S 2759. Wheat Act of 1960. Passage of the bill as amended by Ellender. Passed 44-36 (D 32-19; R 12-17), June 9, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

Vote No.	TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN					
	119	120	121	122	Vote No.	119	120	121	122	Vote No.	119	120	121	122
Yea	45	39	48	44	Yea	33	18	24	32	Yea	12	21	24	12
Nay	42	46	34	36	Nay	21	34	28	19	Nay	21	12	6	17

	119	120	121	122		119	120	121	122		119	120	121	122		
ALABAMA	Y	N	N	Y	INDIANA	Y	N	N	Y	NEBRASKA	Y	N	N	N		
Hill	Y	N	N	Y	Hartke	N	Y	Y	N	Curtis	Y	N	N	N		
Sparkman	Y	N	N	Y	Capehart	N	Y	Y	N	Hruska	Y	N	Y	Y		
ALASKA	Y	N	N	N	IOWA	N	Y	Y	Y	NEVADA	N	Y	Y	Y		
Bartlett	N	Y	Y	✓	Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y	Y	Bible	N	Y	Y	Y		
Gruening	N	Y	Y	✓	Martin	N	Y	Y	Y	Cannon	N	Y	Y	Y		
ARIZONA	?	?	?	?	KANSAS	Y	N	N	N	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Bridges	N	Y	Y	N	
Hayden	N	Y	?	?	Carlson	N	Y	N	N	Cotton	N	Y	Y	Y		
Goldwater	Y	?	?	?	Schoeppel	Y	N	N	N	NEW JERSEY	Williams	?	✓	Y	Y	
ARKANSAS	N	Y	Y	Y	KENTUCKY	Y	N	N	N	Case	N	Y	Y	Y		
Fulbright	N	Y	Y	Y	Cooper	?	?	?	Y	NEW MEXICO	Anderson	N	Y	Y	Y	
McClellan	N	Y	Y	Y	Morton	?	?	?	Y	Chavez	N	Y	Y	✓		
CALIFORNIA	Y	N	N	Y	LOUISIANA	Ellender	N	Y	Y	Y	NEVADA	Bridges	N	Y	Y	N
Engle	Y	N	Y	Y	Long	N	✓	Y	Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Cotton	N	Y	Y	Y	
Kuchel	Y	N	Y	Y	MAINE	Muskie	X	✓	✓	Y	NEW JERSEY	Williams	?	✓	Y	Y
COLORADO	Y	N	N	N	Smith	N	Y	Y	N	Case	N	Y	Y	Y		
Carroll	Y	N	Y	N	MARYLAND	Beall	N	Y	Y	N	NEW MEXICO	Anderson	N	Y	Y	Y
Allott	Y	N	Y	N		Butler	N	Y	Y	X	CHICAGO	Chavez	N	Y	Y	✓
CONNECTICUT	N	Y	Y	Y	MASSACHUSETTS	Kennedy	Y	N	N	X	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Bridges	N	Y	Y	N
Dodd	N	Y	Y	N		Saltonstall	?	?	?	?	NEW JERSEY	Cotton	N	Y	Y	Y
Bush	N	Y	Y	N	MICHIGAN	Hart	‡	X	-	-	NEW YORK	Williams	?	✓	Y	Y
DELAWARE	N	Y	Y	N		McNamara	Y	N	N	N	NEW YORK	Casey	N	Y	Y	Y
Frear	N	Y	Y	N	MINNESOTA	Humphrey	Y	N	N	N	NEW YORK	Javits	N	Y	Y	N
Williams	N	Y	Y	N		McCarthy	Y	N	N	N	NEW YORK	Keating	N	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA	N	Y	Y	Y	MISSISSIPPI	Eastland	N	Y	Y	Y	NEW YORK	Ervin	Y	N	Y	Y
Holland	?	?	?	?		Stennis	N	Y	Y	Y	NEW YORK	Jordan	Y	N	Y	Y
Smathers	?	?	?	?	MISSOURI	Hennings	✓	X	-	?	NEW YORK	Brundage	Y	N	Y	Y
Russell	Y	N	N	✓		Symington	✓	X	X	X	NEW YORK	Young	Y	N	Y	Y
Talmadge	X	✓	✓	Y	MONTANA	Mansfield	Y	N	N	N	NEW YORK	Lausche	N	Y	Y	Y
Hawaii	Y	N	N	N		Murphy	Y	N	N	N	NEW YORK	Young	Y	N	Y	Y
Long	Y	N	N	N	MISSOURI	Eastland	N	Y	Y	Y	NEW YORK	Kerr	Y	N	N	N
Fong	N	Y	Y	N		Stennis	N	Y	Y	Y	NEW YORK	Monroe	Y	N	N	N
IDAHO	Y	N	X	N	MISSOURI	Hennings	✓	X	-	?	NEW YORK	Morse	Y	N	N	N
Church	Y	N	Y	Y		Symington	✓	X	X	X	NEW YORK	Lusk	N	Y	Y	Y
Dworschak	Y	N	Y	Y	MISSOURI					PENNSYLVANIA	Clark	‡	X	-	Y	
ILLINOIS	Y	N	N	N	MONTANA					PENNSYLVANIA	Scott	N	Y	Y	N	
Douglas	N	Y	✓	Y						RHODE ISLAND	Green	Y	N	N	?	
Dirksen	N	Y	✓	Y							Pastore	N	Y	Y	Y	

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

The Symington Record

as a leading contender for the Democratic Presidential nomination. This issue of Congressional Quarterly contains the complete Symington record -- his private career until he entered public service, his many Government jobs in seven years with the Truman Administration, his Senate career and a special year-by-year rundown of his positions, statements and action on defense and disarmament. (Page 1000-1007)

Politics

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller June 8 called on Vice President Nixon to clarify his stands on major issues; the complete text appears on page 993... Nixon outran Gov. Edmund G. Brown in the California primary...De Sapiro candidates, including Rep. Ludwig Teller, were defeated in the New York Democratic primary...Rep. Lee Metcalf won a four-way race for the Democratic Senatorial nomination in Nevada...the Iowa gubernatorial nominations were won by Norman A. Erbe (R) and Lt. Gov. Edward McManus (D)...a runoff will be needed as a result of the Idaho Democratic Senatorial primary.... (Page 994-98)

Floor Action

The Senate passed the IDA bill and took up the wheat bill, voted to increase subsidies on ship construction and gave veterans of World War II and Korea a second chance at life insurance benefits...in the House corporate, excise and travel taxes were again extended and enough signatures were obtained on a petition to bring a bill to raise federal employees' pay to the floor.... (Page 987-991)

Catholics In America

Roman Catholics now constitute about 23.2 percent of the U.S. population, but their electoral impact -- if they were to vote in large part as a bloc -- could be decisive in a Presidential election. A CQ Special Report shows the Catholic percentage of total population for each state. (Page 999)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Veterans' life insurance, IDA, Congressional franking, ship construction subsidies, fishing subsidies, wheat bill, page 1027, 1030-31.

HOUSE: Federal pay procedural vote, corporate, excise tax extension, page 1028.

As others fade to the background, Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri continues

his many Government jobs in seven years with the Truman Administration, his Senate career and a special year-by-year rundown of his positions, statements and action on defense and disarmament. (Page 1000-1007)

Counterpart Funds

Touring Congressmen spent more than \$400,000 in U.S.-owned foreign currency last year. Spending of these counterpart funds alone averaged about \$750 for each Member of the Senate and House. CQ's Fact Sheet describes the background of counterpart funds, how they are accumulated and how they are authorized for expenditure. Separate charts show how much spending was reported by each Congressional committee and in which countries the money was spent. (Page 1017-19)

In the Committees

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee heard Secretary of State Herter on the U.S. treaty with Japan...the Housing Subcommittees of both the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees approved omnibus housing bills...the Jackson National Policy Machinery Subcommittee heard Averell Harriman and George F. Kennan...the House Judiciary Committee approved a bill to establish 35 new federal judgeships...the Joint Atomic Energy Committee Radiation Subcommittee studied the effects of radiation...the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee approved a bill outlawing payola.... (Page 1020-26)

Highway Program

Out-of-control costs and possible fraud darken the skies over the Nation's highway programs, to which the Federal Government has committed \$13.3 billion since 1956. A House subcommittee is engaged in a prolonged investigation that may produce great repercussions. The probe could become a political storm center as Democratic and Republican state and municipal administrations around the country are investigated. The highway program, its problems, the investigation and a table showing each state's stake are included in a CQ Fact Sheet. (Page 1008-11)

